SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

MAY 1946

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RECONVERSION FOR VOLUNTEERS

Bradley Buell

Dorothy B. de la Pole

OUR DISCIPLINARY PRISONERS

Irving Brodsky

Abraham Weinman

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

VOL. LXXXII NO. 5 JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK MAY 1946

When the Office of Civilian Defense was liquidated, says Dorothy de la Pole (see page 136), many people predicted that there would be "a grass roots development of greatly expanded citizen interest in community service activity, and that this would call for new and imaginative community organization. That, obviously, is what is happening."

Timely, therefore, is this month's brace of articles which help crystallize the permanent significance of our wartime experience with volunteers. Bradley Buell takes as his springboard materials from a comprehensive survey of volunteer service in New York City, to which he served as a consultant. Miss de la Pole brings a fresh report from the Pacific Coast and Midwest, made in her capacity as director of the department of volunteer service of Community Chests and Councils, Inc. and both authors, it may be noted, had a hand in the country's wartime volunteer programs, Miss de la Pole as regional field representative of the Office of Civilian Defense, Mr. Buell as consultant to the director.

WALKIE TALKIE

Epochmaking discovery that "talk" programs "wither" is said to be the reason for a newcomer among summer institutes. Seems that eventually people get tired of talk and want action. Nevertheless, points out this institute's prospectus, "we can't stop with building a hometown swimming pool. We've got to make the hometown *mind* a potent factor in state, national and world affairs." To solve the dilemma, New York State's Bureau of Adult Education is proceeding to blend the "talkers" and the "act-ers" in a two weeks Institute on Community Leadership, to be held July 10 to 24 in Syracuse, N. Y. Rumors persist that the same blend at last year's first session had quite a kick in it.

NEW LEVEL

Close physical proximity to the United Nations meetings gives rise to the distressing thought that organizational analysts and chartmakers are probably already speaking, in the hushed tones of bureaucratic awe, of not only the local level, the state level, the national level—but now the international level.

HEARTRENDING

"I am tired of golf and play, and north and south resorts, and I find that my efforts at 'do gooding' do not keep me interested." So startlingly advertised a gentleman in the *New York Times,* who claims that he retired at the youthful age of forty-six, to enjoy the fruits of his husbandry, with an assured annual income of $35,000. Now five years later these fruits have soured. So, in the public press, he is offering his "skilled services in public relations without salary to some outstanding corporation."

The exact moral eludes us. Perhaps, however, he was less proficient at "do-gooding" (or at golf) than at public relations.

PROTEST

"Highly objectionable" was *Life* magazine's feature story of April 8 about teen-age gangs, according to G. Howland Shaw, chairman of New York Welfare Council's committee on street clubs. Claiming that only "4.5 percent of the youthful gangs and street clubs in New York City can be properly described as anti-social," Mr. Shaw protests against "over-emphasis" which tends to "confirm the public in its inaccurate ideas on this subject." Two boys whose pictures were used were personally known to him. One is now in the army. The other has had difficulties in the past "and his efforts to straighten out . . . have been seriously jeopardized by this photograph."

PROPHET WANTED

One of our more stimulating correspondents writes, "I have a strong hunch that the criticism of social work in X is only part of a ground swell throughout the country. . . . One of the functions of an enterprising magazine editor, I understand, is to anticipate events."

Enterprising enough, at any rate, to invite comments from our readers as to whether he's right or not. About the ground swell, we mean, not about the functions of an editor.

VETERAN NOTES

National Mental Hygiene Association reports that the number of veterans seeking psychiatric consultation is on the increase. Many had weathered the war, but became ill after return to civilian life. . . . Veterans in civilian employment totaled 6,210,000 in early February. Over a million, however, were without jobs, looking for work, an increase of 200,000 over January, according to the Bureau of the Census. . . . Counselors will refer men with social problems to local family service agencies as a result of arrangements

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recently made with the Family Welfare Association of America on behalf of its member agencies. . . . To date, less than one percent of GI business loans have been defaulted.

FAMILY WELFARE

Two hundred thousand families made up of 725,000 individuals, served by 221 member agencies, is the 1945 statistical picture of private family service drawn by the Family Welfare Association of America. Members of the national staff during the same period were busy serving on 70 different national committees. Trend toward mergers is indicated by the fact that one third of the local members are agencies resulting from consolidation with children's and other specialized casework services.

DESIGN FOR LIVING

Apparently happy wartime family life of the National CIO Community Services Committee, the AFL Labor League for Human Rights, the American Red Cross, and the National War Fund, came to an abrupt end last month. Charge that the agreement, in effect since 1943, had proved "of only unilateral benefit to the Red Cross for fund raising, without any provision for full participation in the work of your organization" accompanied the notice of intention to discontinue sent to Red Cross chairman Basil O'Connor by CSC Chairman Irving Abramson. Demise of the National War Fund automatically severs labor's connection with that organization. The unfortunate fact is that funds for the national budget of both labor committees have come through the Red Cross and War Fund campaigns. Announcement of new plans is hopefully awaited by all interested in future good relations between labor and social work.

RARE ARTICLE

Having grown accustomed to the idea that social workers' creative faculties are focused almost exclusively on doing the job and recording it after the objective fashion of the profession, we were inclined to feel that a pearl of great price had been bestowed upon us when we received a real story about real people, written by a caseworker.

"No Man's Land" (see page 143), according to the author, Katherine K. Ranson, is based on fact, although she confesses she has "bent some details to my purpose." Miss Ranson writes from experience as volunteer and professional with both private family agency and public assistance in West Virginia.

RIGHT PEGS

Ex-corporal Irving Brodsky is one social worker whose army assignment fitted him like a square peg in an exactly square hole. Graduate of the New York School of Social Work and with professional experience in both casework and groupwork agencies, his military duties were as a psychiatric social worker attached to the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Northern Branch, located at Milwaukee, Wis. Social backgrounds of men convicted by army court martial, he says, are much the same as those dealt with by civilian courts. . . . The same thing about square pegs can be said of Abraham Weinman, a Harvard lawyer who served for two years with the Judge Advocate General's Office. Before the war he had made a study of teen-age vandalism for New York City's department of investigation, to which he returned last February. (See page 138.)

CHATTER

Charles P. Taft is the new president of the National Social Welfare Assembly. . . . One out of every four persons in Greater New York is a member of the Associated Hospital Service's Blue Cross Plan. . . . Rumor is circulating that several national health agencies have shown interest in joining a national health fund. . . Seventy-four Red Cross workers lost their lives overseas. One hundred and eighty-six received military and civilian decorations. . . As we go to press, New York's Welfare Council seems faced with a major crisis. Lack of funds is forcing drastic curtailment.

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Volunteers Ahoy!

BRADLEY BUELL

Community Planning for the Reconversion of War-born Volunteers

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PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE CITY of New York seldom think of it as a community. They may think of it as the biggest and most wonderful city in the world, and perhaps feel a pardonable pride when they write it in as their place of residence on hotel registers in San Francisco, Kansas City, London or Shanghai. But seldom do New Yorkers visualize their town as a whole community for whose social and civic welfare they have a personal responsibility. The New Yorker has a social conscience, but he is more apt to find outlets for its expression through his professional society, trade union, social or nationality organization; seldom does he either seek or find the opportunity to work for his community.

During four years of war, however, the community of New York sent out repeated calls to all its citizens, and they responded in exactly the same fashion as men and women everywhere else in these United States. As air raid wardens, spotters, and volunteer firemen, half a million of them manned the city's "protective" services. Another estimated half million volunteered their services to OPA, the Red Cross, Selective Service, and Treasury and War Fund drives, and to the innumerable activities of both all-time and emergency agencies which made up the pattern of total war.

New York had never seen anything like it. Neither, to be sure, had most other communities. But discovery of the latent loyalty to their "town" and the vast potential of good will for community good works, perhaps caught New York more by surprise. Consequently, it is not unlikely that the war's end has left New York with more questions about the peacetime role of the volunteer in its vast network of community services than is the case in many smaller and more homogeneous cities throughout the country.

Even before V-J Day, some of the leaders who had been active in the major wartime organizations began to wonder if New York's spectacular discovery of its citizens' interest in their town was purely a wartime phenomenon. It seemed to them that the newly aroused interest might have the makings of a peacetime program of volunteer services and citizen participation, quite beyond the vision of prewar years. As a result, a survey* of the situation was undertaken by the New York War Fund, which had been financing—in addition to the National War Fund agencies—some $2,000,000 worth of local war services.

The findings of that survey, completed last month, are illuminating. As already noted, they show that an estimated 1,000,000 New Yorkers gave voluntary service to war activities. They show that prior to the war probably not more than 50,000 people had been accustomed to volunteer with the established welfare, health, and civic agencies. They show that these established agencies now need more volunteers than they can find. Paradoxically, they also show that many wartime volunteers, having experienced the satisfactions of service in the best interests of their community, seem loath to lose these satisfactions in peacetime.

New York, to be sure, is different. (What community is not?) The particulars of the survey's organizational recommendations hardly would be applicable elsewhere. But the evaluation of wartime gains in volunteer service and citizen participation are of general interest; so also are the principles and direction which the survey finds relevant to the preservation and re-direction of these gains towards peacetime purposes.

"C'est la Guerre"

Why did so many more people volunteer in wartime than had ever done so in peacetime? First and foremost, because there *was* a war, of course. The sense of urgency, of self-sacrifice, of obligation was all pervading. But having accepted the war itself as the great underlying motivation, the survey notes that the *idea* of volunteer service came to have a pulling power of its own, over and above the war appeal. The papers were full of stories about what volunteers were doing, about the activities of the agencies they were manning. High officialdom paid glowing tributes to volunteers who had given outstanding service. There is plenty of evidence that this wartime publicity has added greatly and permanently to New York's notions about the volunteer's place in the civic and welfare sun.

There has not yet been found any peacetime equivalent which can engender as universal and compelling a sense of personal obligation as the war

*The survey was directed by John H. Moore. Staff members were Alice Brophy, Janet Ewing, and Martin Greenberg. The author served as supervising consultant.

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produced. But the survey points to three other factors contributing to the wartime upsurge of volunteer service, which are "naturals" for peacetime planning.

First, established welfare, health, and recreation agencies, under wartime pressures gave more attention to lifting the level of their supervision and use of volunteers. This made for better satisfied volunteers and better satisfied volunteers make for more volunteers.

Second, the war greatly expanded the project type of opportunity for volunteer service, typical of which were the salvage and treasury campaigns, victory gardens, selective service, OPA, and the like. Here, except perhaps for professional directors or supervisors, volunteers did the entire job. Large numbers of individuals and often organizations became identified with projects which were community centered, not agency centered.

Third, New York, at least, was equipped for the first time with a city-wide organization to recruit and place volunteers in opportunities suitable to their interests and capacities.

The survey in its conclusions sees no reason why the assets of the war's experience are not applicable to peacetime planning. In considerable measure its practical organizational recommendations are directed to that end. In so doing, however, it clearly differentiates between the problem of increasing the participation of individual volunteers in the established welfare agencies of the community, and the problem of organizing projects which can be wholly or largely manned by volunteers.

These are, to be sure, merely different aspects of the single problem of volunteer and citizen participation. But the difference must be clearly understood if practical methods are to be worked out to meet them. It is not too much to say that prewar thinking about the role of the volunteer was mainly agency centered. The conduct of projects wholly or mainly serviced by volunteers, while by no means a war invention, was so greatly expanded as to constitute a new, war-born idea.

The Agencies' Problem

Significant service has been given by volunteers to many of the established welfare, recreation, and health agencies in New York as elsewhere for many years. The survey wanted to find out how these agencies fared while the war was on, and particularly what was happening to their volunteer programs now that the wartime emergency was over.

The groupwork and recreation agencies have always been, and now continue to be, the largest users of volunteers. In a total of 33,000 volunteers (exclusive of board members), now serving in the agencies which reported to the survey, these agencies accounted for nearly 22,000. But most of them said that they found the going tough during the war years. Military service drained off young men, the glamour of a service-connected activity pulled away the girls. Now, they report, recruiting is easier, although they still need nearly 10,000 more volunteers than they have. The children's agencies, including the Big Brothers and Big Sisters, currently using about 1,300 volunteers, gave much the same report.

The experience of the hospitals, however, has been quite the opposite. Personnel shortages produced a real wartime emergency, and hospitals came into the limelight with a major call upon citizen interest. People volunteered freely as aides, in clinics and hospital wards.

Now interest is falling off. This postwar experience of hospitals is more typical of the total range of New York agency experience than is that of the groupwork field. For while 20 percent of all the agencies reporting to the survey were finding it easier to get volunteers, 53 percent were finding it more difficult, and 27 percent reported no change. Moreover, the total group of agencies which reported that they were now using 33,000 volunteers, also reported that they needed 16,000 more.

In New York, therefore, the evidence is reasonably clear that the established agencies are not automatically falling heir to the remarkable wartime expansion of citizen participation and activity. Half of them are having more trouble finding volunteers now than they did before the war ended. Even the groupwork agencies, which have a substantial reservoir of citizen leadership, are now coming "back from the wars," and need nearly one half more volunteers than they can find.

There are, it seems, two major reasons for the situation. The first is disorganized recruiting. The chief source of agency supply, uniformly reported, is through personal, word-of-mouth appeals to friends and acquaintances of volunteers already serving in the agency. Thirty-four percent of the total number of volunteers now serving in New York's agencies were recruited in this way. Not only is this a common source, but many agencies feel that it is one of the best.

Personal interest cultivated by personal interest is a natural selective process. It also lays the foundation for that highly prized attribute of agency loyalty and devotion. The trouble is that for most agencies this informal recruiting method does not produce a large enough number of people. For the total group of agencies reporting to the survey, it accounted for less than two fifths of the number actually giving service.

Supply Service

Volunteer placement bureaus supplied the agencies with the next largest number, 27 percent. However, New York at present does not have a central placement bureau with a general volunteer placement service comparable to that of the volunteer bureaus in many other cities. The United Hospital Fund has a well organized bureau serving its field, and it is interesting to note that hospitals were the one group of agencies that rated this source higher than word-of-mouth recruitment. The Jewish federation also has a bureau which places volunteers in certain of its agencies, as do the Junior League, American Women's Voluntary Services, Red Cross, and several other agencies.

Sixteen percent of the volunteers now serving with the agencies were recruited through organizations. New York has between 30,000 and 40,000 known membership organizations. They are of every kind, size, and description—nationality, religious, fraternal, trade, industrial, neighborhood, and many others. The membership runs into the millions. During the war they were a real resource for citizen and volunteer participation.

On the face of it, 16 percent would seem to indicate a negligible exploitation of this potential source of volunteer interest. It is clear, however, that membership organizations as such are primarily interested in the project type of volunteer activity. Unless it is developed in these terms, agency centered service will not appeal to them.

Eight percent of the current volunteers came to the agencies through colleges and universities. The values inherent in this recruitment source are obvious. In New York, however, it has hardly been tapped. Altogether, some thirty schools of higher education are housed in the metropolitan area. Indi-

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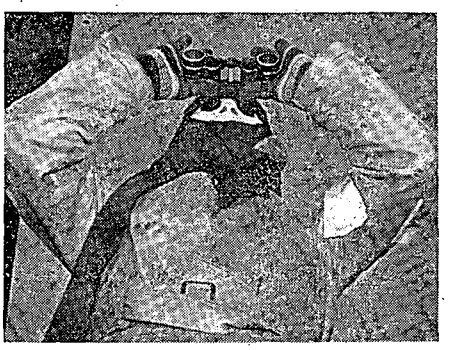

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WARTIME VOLUNTEERS

Only yesterday millions of citizens of all ages and all walks of life were giving vital wartime volunteer service as nurse's aides, spotters, civilian guards, paper salvage workers, and club hosts and hostesses

Courtesy American Women's Voluntary Services, Neal Douglass photo

USO-National War Fund

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vidual agencies have good working relationships with some of them through their sociology, counseling, or other departments. But there has been no systematic effort to work with all the schools in the interests of the entire group of community agencies.

A second major reason why New York agencies are not immediately falling heir to the war-created interest in volunteer service is that too few of them have spent the time, thought, and perhaps money, needed to build up such a program. There are, to be sure, brilliant exceptions. Some of New York's agencies have been pioneers in the national movement for a wider and more intelligent use of volunteers. Indeed, one section of the study recapitulates and interprets the lessons learned in these pioneer experiences in respect to standards for job classification, orientation, training, supervision, recognition, and promotion.

On the other hand, two thirds of the agencies from which data were secured (including the main users of volunteers) did not have a committee of the board charged with responsibility for advising and reviewing the agencies' volunteer service policies and practices. Forty percent had assigned no staff person to give either part or full time to the volunteer program. Of the existing volunteer service directors, two thirds are paid, one third are volunteers.

In substance, the survey's conclusions about what needs to be done to help the established agencies of New York improve and increase their use of volunteers, are not new. They need a *placement* service which will organize the recruitment and referral of volunteers on a communitywide basis, as a supplement to their own efforts. They need leadership, advice, and consultation in developing their own volunteer service practices.

The survey takes special cognizance of one point that is frequently lost sight of: the great difference in needs and in procedures applicable to meeting them, among the major fields of welfare, health, and recreation. Because of New York's size, therefore, a single central placement bureau is ruled out as impractical, though this is undoubtedly an exception to normal community organization practice. Instead, it recommends that both placement and leadership service be developed by functional fields, preferably under auspices of the existing councils and federations.

From the materials of the survey, one may reasonably conclude that in peacetime, opportunities in the established agencies will never demand more than a fraction of the volunteer service needed during the war, and that generally these opportunities will not lend themselves to mass recruitment and enlistment. Some professional and lay leaders are reconciled to this conclusion and are inclined to welcome an inevitable retreat from the mass recruitment and activity programs that were a war characteristic. They point out, with justification, that the essence of agency centered services is careful selection, training, and supervision, and that this produces sophisticated citizen interest invaluable to agency and community.

Community Projects

But the war showed what the whole history of the community organization movement has shown—that widespread citizen participation *per se* creates a backlog of popular concern for the community's welfare, which can be achieved in no other way. It is significant to note the numbers of new opportunities opened during the war for work on community projects which were almost wholly built by volunteers. The survey produced ample evidence that a substantial portion of this type of interest still persists. As one experienced worker put it: "Wartime volunteers have been going through a slack period. They relax for a while, but then grow restless and begin to look around for something to do."

Organizations or groups of volunteers scattered throughout the neighborhood communities of New York's five boroughs are already busily engaged in peacetime projects which have no direct connection with any social agency. In one Manhattan district covering about eighty blocks, the survey studied six spontaneously organized neighborhood or community undertakings. They were directed toward recreation or health needs, race relations, consumer interests. The leaders were typical people from the professions, nationality groups, trade and commercial groups, parents associations, the schools. Each group was trying to raise money for its project. Each was, it is fair to say, rather confused about how to relate means to ends. The survey makes no estimate of the number of membership organizations or volunteer groups currently engaged in undirected and uncoordinated projects. But even a meager sampling of interviews with knowledgeable borough and neighborhood workers indicated that they are very numerous indeed.

It is a major conclusion of the survey, therefore, that community planning and organization to develop volunteer service *both* in the established agencies and through special community centered projects are highly desirable. The latter will require more imagination and experimentation than the former because there is less experience to go on. But from an analysis of the lessons of the war and of projects now in different sections of the city, the survey is recommending a plan with four different elements.

The first calls for an exploration of useful peacetime projects which can be largely manned by volunteers and sponsored by some volunteer group or membership organization. The survey itself made considerable progress in this direction by compiling a list of possible projects. Something of the kind is now being done by many New York membership organizations or volunteer groups. But hardly ever is the program citywide, providing the maximum service or using anything like the number of volunteers which it might, if better planned and organized.

The major groupings into which these peacetime projects naturally fall suggest their nature, practical utility, and variety:

1. Transportation and escort service for children, mothers, the aged who need to go to clinics, camps, recreation centers for the aged, handicapped and so on.

2. The reprocessing of clothes, toys, furniture, books, for potential distribution through agencies of many kinds.

3. The central distribution of material and equipment, such as movie films, books, magazines, musical instruments, and the like.

4 A talent pool of radio, stage and screen artists, musicians, and others, who would offer their services to hospitals, children's agencies, settlements, homes for the aged, and so on.

5. Special service to individuals, friendly visiting or shopping service to the aged, handicapped, and other groups.

6. Educational projects and non-financial campaigns, such as health or consumer education, nutrition, food conservation, etc.

To a considerable extent, established welfare, health, and recreation agencies would be the beneficiaries of such specific undertakings as these headings suggest. But the projects would have an identity of their own and the volunteers would be rendering service *to* the agency and not working *for* it.

Second, the survey concluded that in

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New York, volunteer projects of this kind could and should be mainly administered by membership organizations, volunteer groups, or neighborhood associations.

As one part of the study, leaders in ten large fraternal, nationality, and religious organizations having a total membership of over a million were interviewed. These groups had all been active in the wartime programs. Their leaders were groping for some substitute through which to maintain the interest of their members in community affairs. But all agreed when interviewed that it must be a type of service with which the organization as such could be identified.

The survey did not rule out the possibility that some projects might be administered by the central set-up which it recommended, particularly for a demonstration period. But it felt that sound policy called for the general *decentralization of administrative responsibility* among appropriate community groups.

On the other hand, the third element which the survey stresses as of prime importance is the *centralization* of planning, coordination, consultation, supervision and, to a degree, of financing. That is, the central community organization machinery of the community should be prepared to sponsor these projects officially and throw the full weight of its advisory and recruitment service behind that sponsorship. Specifically it should, as a prerequisite to official sponsorship:

Make a preliminary study to determine the need for the project, estimate the number of volunteers required, equipment necessary, basis of relationship to agencies using the service, etc.

Help the sponsoring organization work out detailed plans for administration.

Help work out practical plans for any necessary financing.

Help work out plans for recruitment and placement of volunteers needed to man the project.

Set up a registration and record system for the project, which would include forms for the submission of regular reports to the central group.

In general, act in a consultative and advisory capacity to the organization administering the project as long as the operation continues.

Fourth, and in a sense as a corollary to the above, the survey points out that standards applicable to these projects need to be developed, no less than for agency centered volunteer service. Any project ought to provide a service that is truly useful, rather than just busy work. If it is directed toward the established agencies, it should be available to any agency with recognized standards that can use it. The project should not overlap or compete with other services. Administrative responsibility should be clearly established. Funds should be budgeted and accounted for. From these obvious and self-evident principles, with practical and developing experience should come a special body of knowledge about what works and what does not work, which can be formulated into a frame of reference for use in long-range planning and policy making.

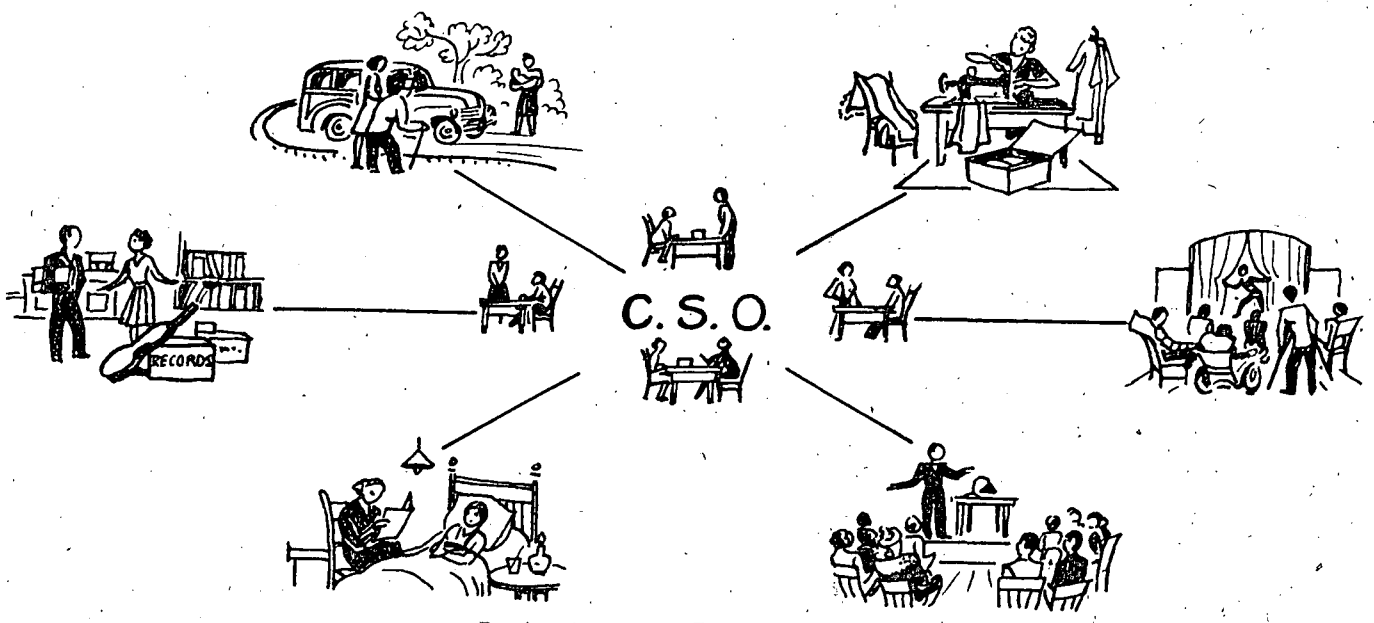
Structure

This author has often seen the disservice which comes from interpreting what New York's agencies are doing in terms of the structure rather than the essence of the enterprise. New York has behind it a great pioneering record in every field of welfare, and community endeavor. The welfare leadership of the city has made many contributions to the understanding of skills and methodology, of universal applicability and value.

But the *structure* and particularly the community organization structure through which New York accomplishes what it does, is not generally applicable. It is the biggest city in the world. Four of its five boroughs are among the biggest cities in this country. It has six hundred to a thousand or more social agencies, depending on who counts what. In addition to its Welfare Council and Greater New York Fund, it has eleven separate and independent functional or sectarian central federations or councils, which provide a variety of services to the agencies which make up their constituencies.

For the record, however, we should note briefly that the survey recommends the set-up of a Citizens Service Organization (CSO). Its control body would represent all phases of community interest in volunteer service incorporated, if possible, as an integral part of the community's central planning machinery. It would discharge three major functions through a correspondingly departmentalized set-up.

First, it would seek to increase and improve the use of volunteers in and by the permanently established agencies. The survey recommends that, insofar as possible, the CSO arrange for placement, advisory and leadership services through the existing functional coun-



Drawings by Elizabeth Tazelaar for *Survey Midmonthly*

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cils and federations rather than by establishing a completely centralized placement service under its own auspices.

Second, it would encourage, develop, and sponsor volunteer projects, as described above.

Third, it would conduct a continuous program of community promotion, education, and recruitment for volunteer service including specialized types of fund raising appropriate to the financing of its sponsored projects. The CSO would have general offices in the boroughs other than Manhattan to offer a complete placement and project service, appropriately integrated into the citywide plan.

So much for the structural record. The true significance of this survey is that it took seriously the original mandate to discover what the war had taught us about community organization for citizen participation in community services. It taught us, it would seem, that we need two arrows to our bow instead of only one as in prewar days. And that we need a community organization machinery the functions, scope, and leadership of which would be far more comprehensive than that of most prewar central volunteer placement bureaus.

Across the Continent

Spot news of postwar volunteer service programs in the making, by DOROTHY B. de la POLE, Community Chests and Councils.

A WARTIME TEMPO still stirs the air of many West Coast cities. They were closer to the war than any other section of the country. They have not yet forgotten that the Western Aleutians were held by the enemy or that the coast of California was shelled from Japanese submarines. The West Coast was the springboard to the Pacific and, as a consequence, is now caught in the cross-wash of postwar industrial adjustment and a continued high rate of military activity. Servicemen are still streaming through West Coast ports from the Pacific in large numbers and require the full wartime range of community services. At the same time, communities must cope with new problems—veterans needs, homecoming Japanese Americans from internment centers, the assimilation of an increased population that obviously intends to remain, adjustment to the industrial development which the Coast is determined to retain.

For these same reasons there was perhaps more urgency in the Coast's wartime volunteer service program than elsewhere. The war began at Pearl Harbor, as close to California as is New York in the other direction. The possibility of direct attack was imminent. Training for civilian protection service was a grim and realistic business. All up and down the coast, services to servicemen and war workers and their families were required in volume and variety. Literally hundreds of thousands of men and women volunteers supplemented the staffs of agencies, organizations, government departments, to fill a breach.

Demobilization of this volunteer army is far behind the cities of the Midwest and East, because much of the need for it still persists. This very time lag is giving West Coast cities a chance to think about the transfer of its assets to peacetime purposes. From Seattle to San Diego, community welfare councils, city officials and organizations interested in volunteer service are working together on postwar plans. Usually these are focused on making permanent the volunteer service bureaus which, under the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office were responsible for recruiting volunteers and referring them to the appropriate community services. There is, however, universal recognition that the postwar volunteer program must be broadened to include the whole range of community service activities, rather than limited to the health, welfare, and recreation fields. Whether the volunteer service bureau is established as a department of the community welfare council or as an independent agency holding membership in the community chest and council, its governing body must be characteristically widely representative of the whole community.

From Seattle to San Diego

Except for this underlying conviction that the postwar volunteer service program must be much broader in scope than that of prewar days, and the natural retention of the recruitment and referral mechanics of the wartime volunteer offices, it is too early to trace trends and patterns. Each city is doing the immediate things necessary. When one adds them up, however, there can be but little question that the eventual West Coast program will be rich in variety of opportunities for citizen participation and productive of a volunteer enrollment far beyond that of 1939 and 1940.

The Northwest cities, Seattle and Tacoma, let their volunteer service setup dissolve in the first days of demobilization, just as did cities in other parts of the country. But this did not last for long. Mayor Cain of Tacoma, returning to his office from overseas service with AMG, found himself faced with responsibility for UNRRA's clothing drive and similar activities. He said at once that "he could not function without a volunteer bureau," and temporarily revived the office which had been liquidated with the rest of the Tacoma War Commission. Meanwhile, the welfare council is making a study which probably will recommend the setting up of a permanent bureau to be financed by the community chest.

In Seattle, after a somewhat similar initial experience, and also following a study, a volunteer service bureau is being set up as a community chest agency. It has already been especially useful to Seattle's council on veterans affairs. This council not only provides an information service which uses many volunteers in clerical and receptionist capacities, but also specialists from many technical and professional fields who help in giving veterans advice and vocational counsel. This citizen participation is particularly stressed in the council's publicity, as for example: "This service is made possible through the cooperation of Seattle's Council on Veterans Affairs . . . working with a lot of your own friends and neighbors in Seattle who want to get you 'briefed' on what's going on today in civilian

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life, particularly as it applies to your return here."

San Francisco's volunteer service bureau, which begins full time operation this month in the social planning department of the community chest, quite obviously believes that its sponsoring parents should practice what they preach. For it already has on hand a careful job description of half a dozen major services which the community chest will need in connection with its pre-campaign organizational and educational work. The positions are all with the chest's information department and include such things as bringing up to date the chest's list of trade and professional publications, arranging with restaurants to use campaign stickers, contacting advertising agencies, promoting window displays in small shops, and so on.

The bureau will serve all of San Francisco's public and private community agencies. The subcommittees under which the bureau operates is widely representative of all community interests. The director is a trained social worker who brings to his job the unique combination of experience as a worker in the U. S. Employment Service and as director of volunteers in a large San Francisco agency.

Across the Bay in Oakland, another permanent volunteer bureau will probably be in operation at just about the same time as the one in its neighboring city. Here, interestingly enough, the impetus to salvage the wartime experience came from two functional fields—casework and group work—through the corresponding division of the council of social agencies. A broadly representative committee is now organizing the bureau as a department of the council.

The Los Angeles area is made up of so many communities that it would take an article in itself to note the different things that are happening in postwar volunteer service. The Glendale bureau, however, is doing something which struck this traveling representative, at least, as different! Glendale's population has increased 43 percent since 1940. So it gives special attention to the newcomers (without, of course, it protests, overlooking the early settlers). The bureau gets the names and addresses of new residents and writes a letter of welcome which has already shown its pulling power.

Perhaps the ingenuity of this bureau goes back to the hardships of its infancy. Established in October, 1945, with joint financing by the Glendale Community Chest and the Assistance League, the bureau had just found a home in an excellent downtown street-level location when the building burned down. But the Glendale *News Press* came to its rescue, offered temporary offices and "adoption" which seems to be working out very well indeed.

San Diego is perhaps a fitting place to conclude this sketchy glimpse of West Coast cities which are in the process of reconverting their volunteer service plans. For San Diego is as yet the least removed from war pressures and, consequently, has a continuing need for its wartime services. The navy is still there and the town teems with servicemen. USO hospitality services of all kinds go on unabated. But even so, they are beginning to take stock and make postwar plans. They are doing this, sensibly enough, not only by discussing the situation among the agencies and getting information about their needs, but also by bringing groups of volunteers into their evaluation. San Diego's volunteer program during the war was particularly successful and no one seems to doubt that a permanent set-up is needed or that the need will be met.

In the Midwest

Although the field visits on which the materials of this article are based were made primarily on the West Coast, developments in two midwestern cities serve to illustrate two phases of postwar volunteer service planning that are likely to be given increasing attention everywhere. In both Denver and Detroit, the volunteer bureaus have been courting the interest of organized groups—men's and women's clubs, labor organizations, church groups, and the like, and endeavoring to find projects which these organizations can take over and man with volunteers from their own membership.

The Denver bureau has what it calls a "group" file. In that file, already, are listed forty-three different men's or women's organizations, with a description of the make-up of the group, its interests, officers, and other information. The bureau is working with the chairman of the philanthropic or other committees of these organizations to see if their interests can be turned into constructive volunteer service channels.

In some instances, this is very easy. A men's woodworking hobby club, for example, can easily be interested in giving service to a settlement or group work agency. In other instances, organizations such as women's clubs and men's service groups, whose memberships cover a wide variety of interests and abilities, must assign jobs of a more general nature. The bureau does not interview or register the individual members of the organization as it does when it refers individual volunteers to an individual agency. Instead, it works with the leaders of the organization, expecting them to assume responsibility for recruiting and placing volunteers in the project. It should be noted, however, that many persons doing their first volunteer work as a member of their own organization, become interested in giving additional volunteer service to some social agency. Such individuals are registered in the volunteer bureau in order to become available for referral.

One example of the type of project which the Denver bureau is encouraging is illustrated by the following. Three years ago a club of forty-six women between twenty-five and forty years of age indicated an interest in working, as a group, with delinquent children. Since voluntary service in agencies working directly with children must be made on a highly individual, selective basis, this afforded no real outlet for the group interests. Instead, therefore, they accepted a project to redecorate the eight rooms of the juvenile detention home. They made draperies and the husbands became interested and made cabinets and other small pieces of furniture. In the course of time, with a cash outlay of $18, they transformed a dreary interior into an attractive home.

Gradually, the project expanded into mending the children's clothes, providing a Christmas party and other holiday celebrations. An important by-product has been the understanding of children's needs which the group has gained under skillful guidance. Nor is it without significance that eighteen members of the group have registered in the volunteer office and are working at volunteer jobs in other agencies.

Detroit, in developing its program with membership organizations, is digging up short time assignments for those with a generalized membership. For example, the Women's Auxiliary of the CIO takes responsibility for stuffing the envelopes, addressing, and stamping the quarterly report of the League for the Handicapped.

In making the arrangements for

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these organizational assignments to particular projects, the bureau makes every effort to encourage good public relations and interpretation. A representative of the agency meets with the group while the job is in progress to discuss the work of the agency and the purpose of the report which the group is preparing for mailing. The director of the volunteer bureau also uses the meeting to interpret the work of the bureau and to inform the individuals in the group about additional volunteer work which is needed, if they are able to give more time.

St. Louis has one of the oldest volunteer bureaus in the country, organized in the early Thirties as a department of the Social Planning Council. It is not inappropriate, therefore, to close this article by underscoring the emphasis which they are placing on the training of volunteers. During March the bureau organized a training course of ten sessions in occupational therapy in cooperation with the local hospitals and the St. Louis School of Occupational and Recreational Therapy. A prerequisite was registration with the volunteer bureau. One hundred fourteen people enrolled for the full course and it was necessary to transfer the sessions to the auditorium of the Washington University Medical School. Along with its emphasis on training, St. Louis is also doing a selective job of recruitment promotion.

An attractive folder, "It's About Time," describes several different volunteer jobs which are currently open. The requirements for each job are set forth under the headings of duties, qualifications, time, uniform, and training. This makes clear that the job is worthwhile and interesting and that it is not "busy work" but a serious business.

The federal structure, the Office of Civilian Defense, through which was channeled much of the wartime increase in volunteer service, was demobilized nearly a year and a half ago. At that time, however, many people predicted that the inevitable liquidation of this national machinery would be followed by a "grass roots" development of a greatly expanded citizen interest in participating in community service actively and that this would call for new and imaginative community organization. That, obviously, is what is happening. In most places, the first reaction to the war's end was to demobilize everything—fast. But that psychology is about over. Communities are rapidly beginning to pick up what they had dropped, and lay plans for a postwar volunteer service program which will be unlike either their war or prewar program, but welded together from the constructive experiences of both.

AWOL and After

Communities can help socially handicapped veterans, says IRVING BRODSKY*, former army psychiatric social worker.

In December 1943, when American troops were battling in Italy, and American fliers bombing Berlin, Private Sam Jones deserted from an Army Air Forces Training Center in the United States. War had always seemed remote to him, until he was drafted. He had been in the army for only two months. He felt homesick and lonely, and so he deserted the army to return to his young wife and baby. In June 1945, Private Jones was sentenced by a general court martial to ten years confinement in a military correctional institution. The maximum penalty could have been death.

Unable to work, Mrs. Jones applied for public assistance. But she had difficulty in managing despite the fact that she moved to a less expensive apartment. Her plight touched the heart of a church official who wrote to the army chaplain at Prisoner Jones' place of confinement to see if anything could be done to return him to his family.

The chaplain replied in part as follows:

"During the very months this man was home enjoying himself and the companionship of his family, there were hundreds of thousands of other men of his age who were living and dying in stinking, freezing mud. . . . I am very sorry for the families of the men confined here. They, too, are being punished. But these families should understand, too, that the loved ones of combat men lived months of pure horror—they did not know a moment's peace until the war ended. . . ."

At the end of the last war, there was a general amnesty for most war sentenced GI prisoners. Then, however, the army was almost completely disbanded. Now, a large number of men who discharged their duty honorably must be held in service for a longer period of time. In the face of this fact, any blanket amnesty to military offenders is considered "uncritically lenient," and the authorities instead are reviewing individual sentences and making such readjustment as seems called for.

Sooner or later, many of these men, or their families, undoubtedly will become known to local welfare or law enforcement agencies. If alert to their opportunity, these agencies can do a real service for a group of men who will be returning to civilian life under circumstances that make for peculiar readjustment difficulties.

In face of the fact that over 13,000,000 men served in all branches of the armed services, the number who required serious discipline is quite small. Only an estimated 50,000 were sentenced by general court martial to confinement exceeding six months. Thirty-five thousand of these were army personnel; 15,000 from the navy, marine corps, and coast guard. Thirty-five thousand army prisoners represent less than one percent of the total army population.

Guilty of What?

The military offender is a serviceman who has been adjudged guilty of an act in violation of the Articles of War, if he is in the army, or of the Articles for the Government of the Navy, if he is in the navy. Both specify trial procedures and penalties for the commission of military and civilian types of offenses. The purely military

* The author wishes to express appreciation for their helpful suggestions to four of his colleagues: Captain H. J. Apfelberg, M. C.; Lieutenant William Karp; Corporal Melvin S. Zaret; and Red Cross Field Director Douglas E. Proctor.

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offenses are those which have no counterpart in civilian life, such as AWOL, disobedience of orders, sleeping on sentry duty, and the like. Sixty percent of the cases tried by general court martial were of this sort. They are acts which may seriously impair the efficiency and morale of the outfit to which the offender belongs. For example, AWOL and desertion may weaken the soldier's unit during a critical period; disobedience and disrespect of those in lawful command may weaken the fabric of discipline. The severe penalties meted out in wartime are construed to act as deterrents.

Crimes of the other sort are those which would have exposed the men to imprisonment in civilian life, such as larceny, murder, rape, fraud, and so on. Included in this 40 percent are some criminals on whom there are civilian detainers and who must ultimately be returned to the custody of civilian authorities. An examination of the offenses committed by 942 offenders at one installation indicates that most of these civilian crimes were committed in conjunction with a military offense. In order of frequency, the offenses ranged down as follows: AWOL, escape or attempted escape from confinement, desertion, disobedience, and disrespect. The most frequent civilian types of offenses were larceny and assault.

Social Backgrounds

Since about 60 percent of these men committed purely military types of offenses, many are not criminals in the ordinary sense. A study of the records of 304 prisoners showed that 93 had never been arrested (so far as is known) in civilian life; 160 had never been in civil penal confinement. Despite this, however, a study of their social backgrounds shows many of the same factors which appear so frequently in the backgrounds of civilian offenders. Of 2,142 prisoners classified in one military penal installation, 42 percent were found to be below average intelligence. Initial psychiatric diagnoses showed personality deviation for approximately 38 percent. Forty-three percent of the men had come from broken homes. About 18 percent had been committed to juvenile correctional institutions and 14 percent had three or more civil arrests in their record. Moreover, the majority are recidivists. Eighty percent of one inmate group were found to have had military trials prior to their general court martial.

Many of the prisoners' families, especially those from urban areas, have been known to public and private welfare agencies. An examination of the family histories of 100 offenders from cities where social services were available, reveals that 60 had received service from social work agencies, excluding courts and correctional institutions. Forty-six had received some form of public assistance, 26 had been known to family welfare agencies, and 17 to private child care and protective organizations.

It is not surprising, therefore, that men from such backgrounds found particular difficulty in adjusting to the prescribed standards and demands of military life. These prescriptions are more rigid than those of civilian life, and the stresses and hazards are greater. Civilian life ordinarily permits greater elasticity of individual action, more tolerance, better opportunities for even marginal adjustments. Supportive factors in his family life and voluntary associations can cushion the individual against overt conflict with his environment. In the army, the principal supportive factors must come from resources within the individual himself. He must be able to submit to authority, subordinate his own to the group's welfare, and expose himself to danger and injury when necessary.

Yet the military community, like the civilian community, must protect itself against anti-social acts. And in the army, crime has an additional onus because it threatens the efficiency of the military organization.

It is an old wives' tale that military training and discipline can transform the timid, backward individual into a virile, aggressive person. Even some police and legal authorities apparently believe that any delinquent more or less automatically will become a "good" boy under the "hardening" influence of army life. Experience, however, has shown clearly that rigid discipline does not remedy the basic personality causes of social deviation. Where timidity and lack of normal aggression are among the symptoms, military experience effects no cures. Moreover, to learn the complex job of a modern combat soldier requires average or better intelligence. Men with mental capacity below the average cannot learn what is expected of them in training, feel inferior and anxious, and are apt to become disciplinary problems.

Acme

Army prisoner works at radio repair

Correctional Aims

The present military correctional programs, therefore, have two broad aims. The first is to penalize those who have offended against military law, and protect both the military and civilian communities from further aggression. The second is to rehabilitate as many as possible and give them an opportunity for honorable military service. As Brigadier General William C. Menninger, army chief of neuropsychiatry, puts it: "Our aim should be therapeutic—rehabilitation of the man for himself, for the army, for civilian life."

The advisory and special clemency boards set up to expedite postwar review for all wartime sentences exceeding six months, are an important factor in this rehabilitative policy. Court martial sentences have been remitted in favor of shorter sentences in the majority of cases thus far reviewed. Justice Owen J. Roberts, chairman of the War Department's Advisory Board on Clemency, finds that: "Penalties imposed by courts martial in the field are not uniform and are frequently too heavy when the necessity for sentence and for discipline has passed. . . ."

All mitigating circumstances are considered, including such factors as the soldier's personality and background, his intelligence level, his family responsibilities, and his chances of civilian adjustment. For offenses of a civilian nature, the judicial sentences generally applied in the District of Columbia are being used as a guiding pattern. Those prisoners who remain in military correctional institutions will continue to have their sentences reviewed annually by local classification committees.

The work of these clemency boards, however, is only the first constructive

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Navy prisoners make cargo nets from salvaged scraps

step that needs to be taken. The second should be the development of practical, cooperation between the military authorities and the local social agencies, particularly the casework agencies in the community to which the prisoner will return.

If suitable referrals were made, these local agencies should be able to give service at two periods which are key to the success or failure of the prisoners' ultimate readjustment. The first is while he is still in prison or under confinement. The second is when and after he is discharged and returns home.

The prisoner's confinement often starts or accentuates a whole chain of problems in his family. If, when he does finally return, his family situation has deteriorated, the prisoner is much less likely to make a satisfactory civilian adjustment. In some cases indeed just like his civilian counterpart, the military offender, when he is released, finds that he has no family to return to.

When Prisoners Come Home

The most frequent family problem is economic. Because the soldier in confinement is no longer on a pay status, allowances and allotments to his family are discontinued. If his family has depended on this income, it must find other means of support.

The family's emotional reaction to the prisoner's sentence may have important repercussions. Some feel shame, guilt, and anxiety, and try to defend themselves by justifying and defending the offender. Others may completely reject the prisoner. Patterns of response will vary with the character of the emotional ties which have existed previously. If the prisoner is married, his wife must look to a period of separation that will stretch beyond his military service to the expiration of his sentence. The incidence of broken marital ties is very high.

When communities are welcoming back honorably discharged soldiers, the family of the dishonorably discharged soldier faces a possible loss of status and prestige among its neighbors. The prisoner's children may be stigmatized in the eyes of companions.

With skilled service, social agencies can help the family to maintain its cohesion and resist the disintegrative forces unleashed by the individual's confinement. Social workers can help strengthen such healthy feelings of love and loyalty as already exist. They can allay anxiety by explaining that military penal procedures are directed towards rehabilitation, and restoration to duty. They can obtain specific information about individuals from the installation where the prisoner is confined. Particularly they can prepare the family to receive the released prisoner in a way that will not add to his own feelings of guilt and failure, but rather give him confidence in his ability to reestablish himself.

When the released prisoner does return home, in a sense he has a triple adjustment to make. As a former soldier, he has the same anxieties which most discharged soldiers have about returning to civilian life. But in addition to this, there is an overlay of anxiety and guilt because of his imprisonment and dishonorable discharge. Finally he is subject to certain legal or civil penalties due to the nature of his discharge. One offense, for example, desertion in time of war, carries with it a loss of citizenship rights. With certain exceptions, all dishonorably discharged soldiers are automatically disqualified from benefits administered by the Veterans Administration. Special privileges and benefits extended by states and counties to honorably discharged veterans are usually denied him although most state laws differentiate between types of offenses.

Almost every prisoner feels some degree of guilt and shame over the stigma of a dishonorable discharge. They leave the institution with marked feelings of inadequacy. They want people "on the outside" to forget about their past. They want to forget about it themselves, and blame the military or someone else for it. Those convicted of a purely military offense are most inclined to minimize its seriousness and to feel they were excessively penalized. A few are unable or unwilling to face their families and former associates. They want to settle in some community other than their home town.

Need for Family Service

If the individual had meaningful family ties, he is apprehensive about the effect of his confinement on his family. At one penal installation, during an eight months period, 264 prisoners made requests for service through the Red Cross field director. This number represented more than 25 percent of the inmate population. Over 50 percent of the requests indicated concern about the family's ability to sustain itself in the prisoner's absence. Physical and health care in the home, marital difficulties, locating relatives, were among other worries.

A very small minority of prisoners acknowledge that they have benefited from the experience of confinement. Faced with the consequences of their offenses, deprived of parental protection, and able sometimes to form constructive relationships with intelligent prison personnel, they sometimes acquire an astonishing measure of insight into the very impulses which created their difficulties. Such men especially can be helped towards a mature development by the service of social casework or psychiatric agencies.

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Not all prisoners of course need or wish to use the services of social agencies. Some have friends and the resources that make agency help unnecessary. Others with confirmed criminal patterns and unchanged attitudes will follow their own course. But experience shows that a fairly substantial number will go to social agencies if the facilities of the agencies are properly explained and interpreted to them. At the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Northern Branch, for example, every prisoner is interviewed by the army social worker two months prior to his release. Plans are discussed and the availability of community services that can help him are explained. Specific referrals are made only after the local agency has been informed of the impending return through the local Red Cross chapter and if the agency indicates interest in his application.

Social workers in military correctional institutions hope that these beginnings of cooperation between the authorities and local social welfare organizations may lead to broader planning on behalf of military offenders. Numerically, the 50,000 military prisoners whose sentences are now being reviewed by the clemency boards, amount to about one third the total number of civilian prisoners in our state and federal prisons. In our general concern for the returning veteran, the needs of this socially, rather than physically, handicapped group should not be overlooked.

Court Martial Types

ABRAHAM WEINMAN

During the seven-month period between the Battle of the Bulge and V-J Day, sixty-eight enlisted men were tried by general court martial at one training command. This is the highest military court and the only court which sentences a soldier to more than six months confinement.

Three were acquitted. Fifty-three convictions were for the purely military offenses of absence without leave or desertion. Twelve were for the crimes of unlawful taking and larceny.

The composite picture of this group produces a convicted soldier who looks something like this. He is twenty-three years and nine months old. He has been a private in the army for over two years and is probably unmarried. He is very likely to have been sentenced for absence without leave or desertion at least once before. He left grade school in the seventh year after frequent truancies. He has a nomadic employment record, a psychopathic personality, a civilian criminal record, is the product of a broken home, comes from a depressed social and economic environment, and is of low mental intelligence.

In other words, the youth who was a social problem in civilian life also was one in military life. Twenty-five of these soldiers had served prison sentences or had been adjudged delinquents prior to entering the army. In fact, parole had been allowed in many instances upon the express condition that the prisoner would immediately enlist for military service. The crimes of which they were guilty in civilian life included larceny, housebreaking, robbery, disorderly conduct, alcoholism, vagrancy, burglary, dope peddling, malicious mischief, adultery, and assault and battery.

Fifty-five offenders were classed as "psychopathic personalities" by the neuropsychiatrist, on the basis of positive criteria. Ten were cases of simple adult or adolescent maladjustment. Five of the twenty-nine married men were separated from their wives. Of the thirty-six unmarried soldiers, four had once been married but were now divorced.

Of the sixty-five offenders, forty had one or more previous military convictions within the year immediately preceding the new offense. These forty had a total of seventy-four previous offenses with a norm for all sixty-five of 1.14 convictions.

Fifty-eight of the convicted soldiers came from marginal levels of social and economic life. Only one was from an economically secure home. Thirty-four came from broken homes, where the parents had been divorced, separated, remarried. The parents of the one well-to-do offender had been separated when the soldier was very young, and the absence of home discipline had led to constant truancy and pathetic juvenile delinquencies. Expelled from college during his first year, he soon after served terms in a western state prison for assault, dope peddling, and larceny. Now, at thirty-one years of age, after three years and ten months in the army, the soldier was tried by a general court for a combination of offenses including absence without leave and larceny. Those with less fortunate financial backgrounds differed from this exception in only that one respect.

The theme of maladjustment in these court martial cases is, of course, marked by the inability of the offender to conform to social standards. But an interesting characteristic of his personality is the almost convincing manner in which he rationalizes his difficulties. His excuses for desertion and absence without leave are based on sickness at home; failure to get proper medical treatment for an imaginary ailment of his own; some personal or marital problem which requires his presence at home or some other place.

Very rarely does the offender admit that he is not amenable to authority. He frequently convinces himself that his motive for his act is lofty and even courageous. His explanations for the asocial behavior pattern of conflict with authority which inquiry into his background discloses, are based on similar misconceptions.

He is apt to have a hauteur and bravado which reveal little anxiety over his misdeeds or his chronic inability to conform to generally accepted standards.

This soldier will soon, once again, be a civilian problem. If and when the frequently prophesied postwar crime wave occurs, he will inevitably form the vanguard. But military life did not make him that way. The social factors which led him to act as he did were at work upon him long before he became a soldier. The fact that he became punishable by military law was an accident of geography and a coincidence of jurisdiction. The community from which he came and to which he will eventually return cannot dodge its responsibility for and to him.

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Loans for Little People

Information about the downward trend in the cost of the small loan, by CLYDE W. PHELPS, of Chattanooga University.

THE COST OF SMALL LOANS to consumers has always been high. This is because such loans represent a retail business. And retailing in any line, whether in loans or in groceries, costs more per hundred dollars of business done than does wholesaling in the same line.

Social work, however, can take credit for the fact that in the past 30 years there has been a downward trend in the cost of small loans. Welfare agencies were appalled by the heartless usury charged their clients by pawnbrokers and money lenders. Early in the century social agencies in New York City and elsewhere successfully brought about the creation of a few remedial loan societies to make small installment loans to consumers. Philanthropic agencies which provided most of the backing expected no return, or at most only a nominal return, from the enterprises. These early societies proved that such undertakings could meet but a tiny fraction of the need of wage earners for loans to "tide over" family emergencies of illness, death, or other sudden need. But they also proved that the cost of making small loans was so high that no banking or other commercial lending institution could engage in this business without charging rates far above those generally charged on business loans.

Model Measures

Consequently, a model regulatory act, known as the Uniform Small Loan Law, was drafted in 1916, under the leadership of the Department of Remedial Loans of the Russell Sage Foundation. This was designed to attract private capital into the small loan field by permitting higher charges, but at the same time to regulate the business strictly, in the interests of the consumer. In 1923, a Uniform Pawnbroking Law was published by the foundation. It was hoped that state legislatures would use these model measures as a basis for legislation, and that, as competition increased and operating methods improved, charges on small loans would be lowered.

All these hopes came true in the years before World War II. Some thirty states (which included about 85 percent of the industrial wage earning population) enacted legislation based on the Uniform Small Loan Law.

Then, by the late Twenties and early Thirties, capital had flowed into the field to such an extent that rates began to be reduced not only by competition but also by amendments to the rate sections of the state laws. At the outbreak of World War II, the charges by the leading small loan companies were less than two thirds of the rates provided in the original model law.

During the war years, the small loan companies achieved operating economies in a number of directions. Shortage of personnel and of many supplies brought about the utilization of short cuts and methods previously regarded as impractical or impossible. However, increased wages and office rents, increased prices for supplies, and the general upward movement of other costs have tended to offset many of the economies recently achieved in operating procedures. These efforts to increase efficiency, therefore, may not result in any appreciable reduction in charges.

But there is another development which should make this possible. This is the move toward increasing the average size of the loan. Any progressive retail storekeeper knows that the way to reduce costs is to increase the size of his average sale. The average transaction of these loan companies has been very small. This is not merely because they make so many loans of from $20 to $100. More important is the fact that the maximum loan permitted in the Uniform Small Loan Law of 1916 was only $300. This may have been adequate for most consumers a generation ago, in times of lower wages and prices, but it is far below present day needs.

Beginning about seven years ago a number of states have been permitting companies to make loans up to a maximum of $1,000, and lower rates are prescribed accordingly. Experience shows that the companies make just as large a proportion of their total loans in the small sizes of $20 to $100 as they did before. But their average loan is larger and, as a result, they are able to reduce their charges on all loans.

Recent Developments

Some critics have held that loans as large as $1,000 should now be handled by a bank. It is probably for this reason that some states are increasing the maximum only to $500. However, this limit is not large enough to meet present day consumer needs. On many loans, even above $500, the risk is too great for a bank to accept. As a leading national publication in the banking and investment field points out:

"A great many of the people served by these personal finance companies are in reality not adapted to bank service. They are people who will never become economically grown-up, who will always need to be held in somebody's leading strings, so far as money management and personal budgets are concerned, and who, in these days, may just as well place those leading strings in the hands of the personal finance company men as in the hands of anybody else.

"They need somebody who will hold them decently but firmly to the promises of repayment which they have made. They need somebody whose charges will be large enough to justify this constant watch and, if need be, this constant dunning for payments."

Sixteen states have already passed legislation which allows a maximum loan above the old $300 limit: Washington, Nebraska, California, Ohio, Colorado, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Wisconsin. Charges are correspondingly being lowered and the trend toward fairness and economy for the little consumer, started so many years ago by social agency leaders, seems sure to continue.

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Drawings in this article by Elizabeth Tazelaar for *Survey Midmonthly*

No Man's Land

From a caseworker's notebook: a story of how progress meant tragedy to a shanty boat colony, by KATHERINE K. RANSON.

WE CALLED THE PLACE No Man's Land, because it was just that: no man's, yet everyone's. But I shall have to start back a couple of years. The scene is a small industrial city on an inland river. The river with its water-borne cargoes of iron and coal and gasoline is vital to our town. It controls in one way or another the destiny of most of us, even though we may not know we are bending to its inexorable will.

The city fathers had heard that Uncle Sam was offering federal funds for better housing. Our rival city fifty miles north was agitating for two housing projects. Why shouldn't we have three?

As head of a small social agency, I was asked to demonstrate to the good people of our town how great was the need for slum clearance (we thought it was to be that kind of a plan). Well, here was my meat. I would introduce a civic committee to No Man's Land.

For twenty-five years every social worker worth the name had been worrying with this strip of water front to which dilapidated shanty boats clung like leeches to a cypress post. The youngsters in the shanty colony were the wildest, the women the most shiftless, the men the most lawless of the entire town. The little flotilla of shoe box houseboats had suddenly appeared in the good old days of Mr. Volstead. We of the social work order were rarely summoned there, but we did learn on our infrequent trips that the boaters had floated down from Piney Creek and Buffalo Shoals where it was acknowledged the best white mule in all the state was to be found.

When repeal of prohibition put an end to the respectable profession of bootlegging, one dared not inquire into the boaters' means of subsistence. The colony hung on, like begetting like.

Here, I thought, was a heaven-sent chance to rid the city of this festering spot. Yet, for me, it held an indefinable attraction. Between the railroad spur and the river's edge which we call No Man's Land, spring floods have shelved the 500 feet of slope. The bank is a tangle of low weeds tapering off into high grass between the willows at the water's brink. Sunlight sifts softly down beneath the water maples and the poplars. Birds make free with the trees, and little ground creatures scurry over the fallen logs. The sweet smell of dank moist earth blends with the fragrance of a hundred blooming weeds. The seeds of the cottonwoods drift about like tiny ships with fuzzy sails.

At dusk a million-voiced choir of insects breaks out in Debussy-like disharmonies tied together with the haunting call of the bull bats which rise at periodic intervals. On this slope a man may sit, his hound at his side, whittling a willow whistle, rigging a forbidden trout line, hidden from the searching eyes of the law, and muse the day or night away.

I had not miscalculated the effect of the colony on my committee. On our first visit it spread before them, seven shanty boats lying end to end at the water's edge. On the first ledge were three lean-to's knocked together from old packing boxes, and at a distance, two grimy pup tents. The lean-to families were bonafide members of the colony who had lost their boats through

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some mishap; the tenters, rank outsiders who would not tarry long.

Evidence gathered by the committee was of a *prima facie* order. They ventured a few questions to the barefooted, sunbonneted shanty women doing chores on the bank. Queries were met with polite indifference. Keeping one's mouth shut is a fine art in No Man's Land.

The houseboats were drab, weather-beaten little affairs, each with a dinky cabin. Small decks were buzzing. On lines strung along the shore the family wash flapped in the breeze, giving a homey appearance to the scene. Sanitation assumed ingenious forms. Halfway up the slope was a clogged community well, its cover sunken in. Hardier souls used the river for all personal purposes. The more particular carried drinking water from a filling station half a mile away.

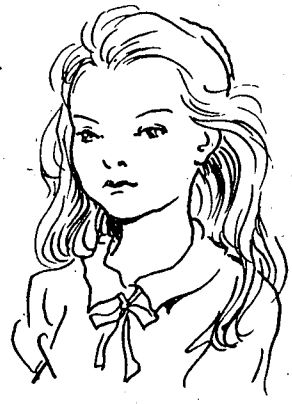
Chicken pens made from odds and ends of wire were placed contiguous to leeward portholes so scraps could be tossed from cabin to fowl with a flip of the wrist. In one such intimate enclosure a cow was peacefully chewing her cud. At the top of the bank, each family had staked off its own garden plot where "ribey" fruits bore witness as to what nature was willing to produce from the minimum exertion of man.

This was the day and this the setting for my first meeting with Arlene. After my committee had left to invoke the strong right hand of the law against the "public nuisance," I lingered behind. Curiosity pulled me to one boat larger than the rest—one which I had never before examined. More pretentious than the others, it was tied up a little apart from the rest, like the flagship of the fleet. Later, I was to learn that it was, in fact, just that. What the owner of the *Goldenrod* decreed, the colonists performed.

As I teetered uncertainly on the plank that formed the gangway, a half-grown girl with thick yellow hair tumbling to her waist, clad in a skimpy blue gingham dress, peeked from the door of the cabin. A soft voice drawled: "I ain't makin' no brags, lady, but nary othern's nice as ourn."

With this shyly offered comment began a friendship I shall long remember. For Arlene and her family were from a different world. After telling me her name, she explained that her family had gone baiting, leaving her to watch the boat. With the pride of a princess showing off her royal castle she introduced me to the fine points of the *Goldenrod*. Her father, a carpenter of sorts, had built it tight and true, but Arlene and her mother had supplied the embellishments. There was a stroke of genius in the faded candy-striped awning covering the foredeck. No other boat on the river boasted such elegance.

From the pint-sized deck we stepped into an 8′ by 8′ cabin. Here was grandeur indeed. The floor was a crazy quilt of linoleum samples. Red



Arlene

gingham curtains framed two windows cut in the unsealed walls. On one side a studio couch "sprigged up right smart with poppy flowers" faced a table model sewing machine. Above the machine, a shelf supported a crucifix surrounded by a clutter of toilet articles. Two lithographs of the Holy Family completed the decor.

Arlene happily dug her toe into the linoleum while I surveyed her handiwork. Behind the room was a second cubicle containing only a double bed with embroidered rose colored spread. A mass of clothing hung from nails on the walls. At the extreme end was a tiny kitchen crowded to capacity by a four-cap stove. A two-foot after-deck served as a bathroom with tin bowl, china soap dish, and cracked easel mirror set out on a bench. Beneath lay a pile of wood snaked in from the river for cooking purposes.

After I had admired her home, Arlene and I fell to talking about herself.

She was going on thirteen, the oldest of six. Yes, she had gone to school two-three years. A long time ago. Pappy made her stop when the teacher sent word to shave her hair. Didn't the Bible say her hair was a woman's crowning glory? Pappy didn't hold with school noaways. No'm, she didn't hanker too much after going back. She had her hands full helping mummy with the young 'uns.

Soon the family swarmed back on board, the boys swinging buckets filled with mealy worms. Arlene's mother was a familiar hill county type. She had joined the colony as a girl and lived in a one-room shanty. The *Goldenrod* was to her the highest award a kind fate could bestow. But the father was of sterner stuff. He had grown up in the coal fields, but after a close call with death while working as a mine carpenter, he had vowed never again to enter beneath the earth. Taking to the open road, he had somehow come to No Man's Land. Here life seemed ideal.

As he viewed it, you could work in town 'till you got cash ahead, then you could quit and pleasure yourself. You built the best boat on the river, fished off the boulder 'round yon bend, planted your garden in the rich earth at top of the bank. If the fish quit biting, you dropped down stream for a few days. But always you came back to the same spot and tied up at the old cottonwood tree. He was now about the oldest among the fifty colonists.

Honesty compelled me to explain what had brought me to the spot. Acutely conscious of betraying his hospitality, I tried to make him understand about the sanitary ordinances. But with the wide river which drained the sewage of a dozen cities at his door, my own arguments struck me as absurd. With little conviction, I tried to point out the advantages he would have in moving up into the town. He countered politely that the good Lord did not intend for people to live like rats in a trap. The town was for those who liked it. He would stick to the river bank.

At the end of a month the sanitary officer confessed that he could do nothing about No Man's Land. I was relieved, but the committee was furious. It developed that the city ordinance conferred authority to remove only those buildings which constituted fire hazards. A one-story shanty hardly came under that classification. The committee made other plans.

It was winter before I visited Arlene again. I came to bring magazines which I had promised the children. All the boats were now carefully beached. As the river receded from the summer crest, hulls had been lowered on supports beneath the keels. Woe had befallen one shiftless owner whose boat had not been beached. A hard freeze had caught his flimsy structure in its

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icy grip and crushed it like matchwood.

Doors and windows of the *Goldenrod* were tightly caulked. Arlene and her mother were boiling clothes on the bank in a twenty-gallon gasoline drum. This time I appealed to Arlene's mother about the advantages of a different life for her children. But the mother opined that city streets were not for them. The *Goldenrod* was their shelter, the beach their yard. And they could get the good things from the city anyway—like boughten bread and ready-made clothes.

By this time, the committee had invoked the aid of the city attorney. Sure enough, he found an ordinance prohibiting houseboats to tie up on the river banks within the city without obtaining licenses or permits. Armed with this knowledge, a city deputy set out to effect a mass migration. Arlene's father rose like a patriarch of old, and called down vengeance on any person who tried to move him from No Man's Land. Dispossess him indeed? What was a scrap of legal paper against the rights of a man to property he had tended for years! To the colonists belonged the river bank and they intended to keep it.

The cowed deputy withdrew to take stock. And well that he did. For in the landbooks he found a bombshell. No Man's Land belonged neither to the city nor to its residents. The restraining ordinance did not apply. It was state property, reserved by a forgotten act of the legislature for the bridgehead of a span planned to link two great states.

The shanty boat-civic group dispute took on real proportions. Renegade that I was, I found myself lining up with the river crowd. I now had a habit of dropping in on Arlene whenever I had a pile of colored magazines or a bag of dress goods scraps. She was deft with her hands and loved to furbish up the little cabin. Knowing her father's religious trend, I begged him to let her go to one of the many church schools in our mountain state. But he could see no sense in such a move. The girl was distractingly pretty, in a shy natural sort of way. I worried about her safety in this lawless area.

By spring, the boats were once more drifting idly on the water, boards gone from doors and windows. The committee was set to appear before the legislature when a brand new weapon came to hand. The city was to have a flood wall, and the blueprint disclosed that the proposed wall was planned smack down the middle of No Man's Land. One of the county officials explained to Arlene's father that now at long last the boats would have to go. A twenty-foot pile of concrete would

Pappy

soon separate them from the top of the bank. The nearest gate was to be miles away, and the fine for trespassing on the wall would be immense.

"Man can't go agin' nater," vowed Arlene's father. "The Lord makes the ebb and he makes the flood. He don't aim to have no interference. Until He dispossesses us, we'll stay here." Week after week I watched the tractors turn up cavernous trenches for the wall's concrete base in the wooded bank. As the yellow piles of earth wormed up nearer and nearer to No Man's Land, I shuddered. How would the boaters take it—seeing their gardens uprooted, their chicken yards plowed up, their lovely trees destroyed?

The day the first clod was turned on colony ground, I had a frightened call to hurry to Arlene's boat. I expected trouble, but not what I found. From the top of the bank I could hear her mother wailing in the cabin, surrounded by all the shanty women who could crowd in. I saw her father sitting on his fishing rock staring stupidly into a school of minnows playing around submerged roots of a willow tree. He didn't even raise his eyes at my frightened "What's happened? What are these people doing here? Where is Arlene?"

"Arlene?" he muttered. "She's in her bier, that's where she is."

"But how? Where?" I gasped.

He pointed to a yellow dump truck leaning drunkenly against a tree at the water's edge. Arlene's old barrel-stave hammock was jammed between the trunk and the radiator.

"You mean . . . " I choked. He nodded. "They started a'diggin' this mornin'. Fool left his truck to get his dinner. Brake slipped and down it came. God A'mighty, right before my very eyes. She never knew what hit her." For a minute I sat there, a silent partner in his misery. Then I hunted up one of the shanty women and offered to do what I could. But I was an outsider and they didn't want me around.

After two unhappy days, I decided I must see Arlene's parents. The family was entitled to damages. The least I could do was to help them. I was sick at heart as I crossed the ditch already gaping midway down the bank, and pushed the blossoming blackberry vines from the path. Tears blinded me as I caught sight of the tranquil willow-fringed water. Not a ripple disturbed its calm. For every houseboat had disappeared. The Lord had served His "dispossess" notice.

» We are too apt to try to make ourselves big by belittling others. Instead of frankly and freely admitting that we have a lot to learn that other people might know, and remembering its correlative thought that maybe we know some things that it would do them good to learn, we shut ourselves up in a mirror-lined room. We need to discard the mirrors, open the windows and see what is outside.—RUTH TAYLOR, *of The Stelzle Foundation, Inc.*

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THE COMMON WELFARE

Christening

Officially christened at a luncheon meeting of representative national lay and professional leaders in New York City on April 29, the creation of the new National Social Welfare Assembly is now accomplished. Charles P. Taft as the first president brings to it not only distinction but qualities of leadership accruing from a long and close association with social and humanitarian services in his own community of Cincinnati and with many governmental and private national services.

Other officers are equally noteworthy in their distinctive identification with representative national agencies and movements—vice presidents, Mrs. Paul T. Kammerer, New York City; G. Howland Shaw, Washington; William J. Shroder, Cincinnati; Dr. James S. Simmons, Cambridge; secretary, Helen Leovy, Pittsburgh; treasurer, G. Warfield Hobbs, Westport, Conn.

The interim committee, which, with Robert E. Bondy, the assembly's director, has been working to perfect the membership and structure of the organization, was able to report the affiliation of thirty-nine national agencies. Nine of these are federal departments or bureaus, the others national voluntary agencies.

Agreements to coordinate the work or merge the functions of such groups of national agencies as the National Health Council, the Education-Recreation Council, the Social Case Work Council, and so on, have been worked out or are in the process of being worked out.

About half of the budget of $98,000 is expected to come from the member agencies who have to date pledged approximately $38,000. Contributions from foundations and individuals will be sought to meet the other half.

Activities already under way, some of which are legacies from its predecessor, the National Social Work Council, include the work of the committee on an international social welfare organization (see *Survey Midmonthly*, January 1946), the national committee on service to veterans, the committee on the resettlement of Japanese evacuees, and the committee on the procurement of government surplus property.

With this successful creation of its structure and leadership, the assembly now moves on to what Mr. Bondy described as the "production" of cooperative action.

Bread—Bread—

Along with reports of increasing hunger in Europe and the Far East comes the news that this country is 512,000 tons behind on the food shipments we promised for the famine victims abroad. Daily calorie consumption now has fallen to 1,930 in France, 1,950 in Belgium, and to starvation levels of 1,250 in Italy, between 700 and 1,000 in Austria. The situation is "very bad" in India. In China, starving mothers try to keep starving children alive on a diet of grass and clay.

Meanwhile, in this abundant land, grain that would save millions of lives is being used for livestock feed, openly, or through black market channels. With the end of meat rationing last fall, this country started a boom market in meat. Consumer demand, plus the Department of Agriculture's livestock subsidies, made it more profitable to use cereals for stock feeding than for human consumption. Thus, a farmer can realize $2.50 a bushel on his wheat by feeding it to beef cattle, or $1.98 a bushel by feeding it to hogs, as compared with $1.41 if he sells it to make bread flour. The 30-cent-a-bushel premium ordered on April 19 to get wheat and corn "off the farms" will not redress this balance.

Thousands of Americans, many of them distressed by letters from hungry friends and relatives overseas, are sending packages of food and clothing. A group of twenty-four social, religious and labor organizations recently formed a Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe (CARE). This agency, by special arrangements with the governments of France, Italy, Poland, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, and the Netherlands is able to deliver parcels containing 30 pounds of foodstuffs and soap to designated individuals or to "worthy recipients" in these countries. The cost of $15 for each parcel covers the expenses of packing, shipping and distribution. Application blanks may be secured from local banks, labor unions, churches, and relief organizations, or directly from CARE, 50 Broad Street, New York 4.

These personal efforts may serve to ease our consciences. They help a little to stay the welling tide of misery. But public opinion polls show that Americans are overwhelmingly in favor of rationing here, if that is necessary to send needed food overseas. And all the evidence makes clear that only swift, sustained government action can save millions of men, women, and little children from death by starvation as the Black Horseman sweeps through their stricken lands.

Capital Fund Avalanche

For the first time in its thirty-odd-year history, the community chest movement is having to "face up" to the capital fund problem. During this period many individual chest agencies in particular cities have put on campaigns for new buildings or other capital purposes. But in general, chests were busy being born in the Twenties, preoccupied with survival in the Thirties, and gone to war in the Forties. These circumstances were generally unfavorable to capital appeals, and both agencies and chests so recognized.

Meanwhile, however, a reservoir of capital need has backed up which now threatens to break over the dam. Agencies of all kinds, in community after community, are making plans to put up new buildings, add to old buildings, replace or modernize outworn or outmoded equipment.

The whole situation is ably canvassed in the current issue of *Community*, the monthly publication of Community Chests and Councils, Inc. Underneath several alternatives being discussed, however, one fundamental issue stands out: Should or should not the chest take responsibility for raising the money to meet the capital needs of its member agencies?

In the past, with few exceptions, chests have raised money for the annual operating budgets only. Agencies have been equipped to submit capital plans to the chest for approval, and once approval was given, it was the agencies' responsibility to raise the money. Such a passive vote worked reasonably well as long as there were few campaigns

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but is proving less satisfactory with many competing for very large aggregate goals. Norfolk, Va., Madison, Wis., Los Angeles, and a number of other cities have already adopted plans by which the chest will meet capital as well as operating needs.

The Coal Strike

At the time the soft coal strike was called (it is exactly a month old at this writing) coal stocks were unusually high. Now they are dwindling and the press carries warnings that the reserves of bituminuous above ground are dangerously low.

Power consumption has been ordered curtailed in many communities. The Office of Defense Transportation has directed railroads to reduce passenger service and to hold freight shipments to "essentials." Plant shut-downs are reported from the steel towns, and in industries dependent on steel. Congress is repeating familiar threats of hasty anti-labor legislation.

Meanwhile, the United Mine Workers of America (AFL) under the astute leadership of John L. Lewis, has not made specific wage demands. Pointing to the shocking accident rate in the industry, the lack of insurance coverage, the inadequate medical care in the coal towns, and the "master and servant" basis on which miners occupy company houses, Mr. Lewis put forward demands for major reforms in working and living conditions. Most controversial of these was the proposal for a "royalty" on each ton of coal mined, to provide a welfare fund which would be administered solely by the union.

The operators rejected the UMW demands for a safety committee of the union in each mine, for wash houses, store discounts, coal for home use at the cost of production, house leases, better sanitary provisions, and furnishing by the employer of explosives, tools, and safety equipment—job essentials which the miner now must purchase for himself.

The employers also turned down the Lewis plan for a welfare and insurance fund. There is room for a compromise here—perhaps a joint fund, or a fund raised by a "royalty" but administered jointly, or by some public agency.

Though the wage demands have not been announced at this writing, it seems clear that they will be higher than the 18½ cents an hour which affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organizations have obtained. To improve substantially on this pattern (whatever the cost to the consumer in higher coal prices) would be a triumph for Lewis over his rival, Philip Murray, head of the CIO, and would establish him as the dominant figure in the AFL. It might also prove to be a shattering blow to price control and the stabilization program—an end perhaps not unwelcome to John L. Lewis, who has been frank in his wish to see all governmental controls "deep in hell."

Rural Library Service

Hearings on the Hill-Douglas bill (H. R. 5742—S. 1920) to provide a public library service demonstration in rural areas, are scheduled for late May or early June. Sponsored by the American Library Association, the bill calls for appropriations which would allow $25,000 yearly for the next four fiscal years to each participating state in order to assist state agencies in showing how library services can be extended. Plans would be submitted by state library administrative agencies, with selection of personnel, books, and materials left to the state. Funds would be granted after approval of these plans by the U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Introducing the bill in the House on March 12, Congresswoman Emily T. Douglas of Illinois stated that thirty-five million American citizens have no library service whatsoever, and that more than six hundred counties (one in five) are without libraries. In many counties, she said, there are small libraries in the county seat, but these do not serve people living in rural areas. Almost every state, she said, has large areas without library service of any kind.

Although rural library service is growing, the pace is slow because of distances, poor roads, low incomes, and lack of experience with such services in rural communities. The plan behind this bill is based on regional experiments which have shown that good rural service can be provided by using a large enough administrative area with a widespread system of branch libraries, service stations, and bookmobiles, and that farm families use it with enthusiasm. Sponsors of the bill predict that if, with federal aid, state agencies can offer samplings of their service, communities will be eager to cooperate with the state to carry it on after the demonstration period is over and the service has proved itself.

Bottleneck

There is no better illustration of the unfortunate but perhaps inevitable practice of spending much money for *care*, and little for *prevention*, than that now afforded by the situation in the field of mental hygiene. Popular attention has been directed to the spread of mental and nervous disorders by dramatic facts from selective service which revealed that rejections for these reasons accounted for over one third of the total number and for more than four times the rejections from the next nearest cause.

Yet before the war, civilian experience had given ample evidence of the growing importance of these difficulties. Several years ago a study by the U. S. Public Health Service showed that in only eight states was the expenditure for mental patients less than for all types of health services combined. Nine states spent 90 percent or more of their total health expenditures.

Yet only one dollar out of every $100 expended is for preventive service, that is, for diagnosis and treatment service, through clinics, out-patient departments, and private practice. Ninety-nine percent is spent for the care of the more serious cases of the hospitalized mentally ill. Dr. Lawrence S. Kubie has estimated that such hospital care will cost $40,000 for a single veteran for life.

The bottleneck in the development of a preventive program, as everyone knows, is the lack of trained psychiatrists; before the war only 3,000 to 4,000 had qualified in the entire country. Most of them were employed in the mental hospitals. It has been estimated that between 10,000 and 14,000 additional psychiatrists are required to meet the country's minimum needs.

Pressures to break this bottleneck are gathering force. The bill to establish a national hygiene research and training institute, sponsored by the National Mental Hygiene Association, has passed the Senate, and hopes are high for favorable home action. Several states have announced plans to train physicians for psychiatric service in their mental institutions. Local communities are spending more money for clinic service. Steps such as these should bring the prevention and care program into better balance.

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HERE IN WASHINGTON

THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF the National Housing Agency has been hearing from schools, libraries, and hospitals concerning the restrictions on nonresidential housing under the veterans emergency housing order. The so-called limitation order prohibits construction and repairs to existing structures, with some exceptions, without specific government authorization.

The answer is that the order does not apply to construction, repairs, and so on, amounting to $1,000 or less to churches, schools, libraries, public buildings, hospitals or charitable institutions. Application for jobs going above $1,000 can be made to the Civilian Production Administration through its nearest production office. The application is then reviewed by the manager of the office and an area review committee composed of local citizens. Factors considered by the committee are: essentiality of the job in relation to the Veterans Emergency Housing Program; the elimination of bottlenecks in conversion; public health and safety of the community; unusual and extreme hardships. Housing Expediter Wyatt says only nonessential and deferrable jobs will be turned down.

Mr. Wyatt, incidentally, is putting on a recruiting drive for construction labor. The construction labor force, he finds, will have to be tripled by mid-1947 if the VEHP goal of 2,700,000 homes and apartments by December 1947, is to be realized.

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PASSED UNANIMOUSLY BY BOTH House and Senate and now on the President's desk awaiting his signature, is an amendment to the Surplus Property Act of 1944 which will give veterans sweeping priority in the purchase of surplus property.

The amendment gives veterans a priority second only to agencies of the federal government to buy for use in their business or professional enterprises. It gives them, moreover, the exclusive opportunity to buy for their personal use from a list of hard-to-get items. Heretofore, the War Assets Administration has sold only through customary dealer channels, never to consumers.

This set-aside is made without regard to any other priorities established by the act. The House report on the amendment says that it does not propose to set the WAA up in the haberdashery business but mentions motor vehicles as one choice item that might be earmarked for veterans.

✦ ✦ ✦

REPORTING AFTER FIVE MONTHS' study, the Senate Atomic Energy Committee agrees with the men who invented "that thing" that the secret of the atomic bomb cannot be kept. Or, at least, only briefly. The report states that any nation, relatively industrialized, should be able to start turning out atomic bombs within fifteen years.

The committee recommends that Congress enact legislation providing wide civilian control over the program.

Also, unfortunately, the science foundation bill continues to drag along in Congress. Scientists attending a recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science declared that the nation was 15,000 scientists short. This fact is not so important to the average citizen of today as the shortage in automobiles and carpet sweepers but it might interest his (or her) grandchildren.

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IN A 5 TO 3 DECISION THE SUpreme Court has ruled that willingness to bear arms is not essential to citizenship in the United States.

The principles which guided the court's thinking were set down long ago—sixteen years to be exact—in the late Justice Holmes' dissent in the case of Rosika Schwimmer, a Hungarian pacifist denied citizenship because she refused to promise to bear arms. Associate Justice William O. Douglas wrote the opinion in the present case, that of James Louis Girouard of Stoneham, Mass., a native of Canada.

Bills were introduced in Congress over a period of years to give Mme. Schwimmer citizenship but nothing ever came of them.

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IT HAS BEEN TWO MONTHS AND more since the full employment bill became law and President Truman has yet to name the three men who will act as his Council of Economic Advisers under the act.

When the bill was before Congress the President earmarked it as "must" legislation and, from time to time, expressed considerable irritation with congressional delays in dealing with it.

Unemployment is not yet a major problem, but the situation is likely to deteriorate as times goes on. If the program is to be successful in warding off large scale joblessness, friends of the Full Employment Act are saying, now is the time for its wheels to begin to turn.

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TESTIFYING BEFORE A SUBCOMmittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, General Omar N. Bradley, Veterans administrator, urged that the return of the United States Employment Service to the states be delayed until June 30, 1947. General Bradley said he feared that the return now would "throw the whole system into confusion."

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HEADS OF MOST COLLEGES AND universities have changed their minds as to the dangers of giving social security coverage to faculty members and other employes, according to George Zook, president of the American Council on Education.

Testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee, where hearings on the proposed expansion of the social security program are not yet concluded, Mr. Zook agreed that old age and survivors insurance provided a "great benefit for a modest cost." He admitted that previously educational institutions had opposed coverage for their employes because of the one percent tax contribution.

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THE BONNEVILLE POWER ADministration has become the first regular federal agency to extend social security coverage to all laborers, mechanics, and workmen not under the Civil Service Retirement Act, according to Paul J. Raver, administrator, reporting to the Secretary of the Interior.

Unemployment compensation is being provided by the Bonneville Power Administration for all employes paid by the hour.

Russell Lord

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THE COUNTRY OVER

Among the States

In *New York,* two outstanding health bills, involving an estimated increase in the state's health appropriation from three million to fourteen million dollars a year, were passed by the 1946 state legislature. With the objective of wiping out tuberculosis within twenty years, approximately 50 percent state aid will be granted for public care and treatment of such patients. The "means test" as a condition for admission to approved tuberculosis hospitals is now removed, and free care and treatment may be provided in every public TB hospital in the state.

Two bills, which covered all the items called for by Governor Thomas E. Dewey in this section of his message, provide for an intensive program of case-finding and research, and increase the responsibilities of the state commissioner of health so that he can study the administration of existing public TB hospitals, with power to formulate and enforce rules and regulations. Under a new section of the law, a county or city operating a TB hospital may apply to the state commissioner of health for transfer of the hospital to state auspices.

In authorizing the establishment of part-county health departments, and state aid to health departments not now receiving such financial assistance, the legislature approved the governor's request for "expansion of public services in the localities on a basis which will continue and strengthen local participation, local control, and local responsibility." The schedule of state aid includes 75 percent of the first $100,000 expended by a county department of health and 50 percent of expenditures in excess of that amount; also 50 percent of the amount expended by a county not organized as a county department of health, and 50 percent for departments of health in cities having a population of 50,000 or over.

Public Welfare Note

In *New York,* the Bennett-Ostertag bill providing for integration of administration of local welfare services, and the substitution of residence for settlement, was enacted (see "Making Public Welfare History," *Survey Midmonthly,* April). A recommendation was also passed which provides for state reimbursement to localities of 80 percent of their relief costs on condition that the integrated procedure for administering all relief is set up.

Study Commissions

Social workers in *Massachusetts* are hoping that the 1946 legislature in that state will set up a proposed study commission for the examination of adoption laws and practices. The measure is supported by both the State Department of Public Welfare, and by the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, whose committee on adoption has been working on the problem since 1945.

According to a statement prepared by the Social Action Committee of the State Conference, the Ways and Means Committee of the legislature has under consideration a proposal for a second study, concerning "the whole matter of public welfare, including all laws, and all phases of the work of the Department of Public Welfare, local boards of public welfare, and bureaus of old age assistance." Present status of this bill is uncertain but it is reported that the state commissioner of public welfare is interested in the need for study of revision and codification of such laws.

Fair Employment Practices

The bill to establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission in *California* was held in committee and did not reach the floor of the Assembly or the Senate. The California Conference of Social Welfare reports that "an intensive statewide initiative campaign to place a Fair Employment Practices act on the ballot in November 1946 has been launched with a strong committee under honorary chairmanship of Attorney General Robert W. Kenny."

In *Rhode Island* a Fair Employment Practices bill passed the House but was killed in committee in the Senate. When a referendum vote was taken by the Rhode Island State Conference of Social Work to determine its official position on this bill, eighty-one out of an individual membership of 383 voted as follows: 70 for the bill, 2 against it, and 9 for no action.

Mental Institutions

Meeting in special session for thirty-three days beginning early in January, the *California* legislature appropriated three hundred million dollars, over half of which is involved in carrying out the governor's building program for state institutions. The State Department of Mental Hygiene received the largest amount in its history for construction, and funds were made available for other new construction such as a new medical school.

According to the February report of the California Department of Mental Hygiene, the newly appropriated funds will be used to:

1. Replace those beds in condemned and inadequate structures which are now fire risks in the mental hospitals and institutions for the mentally deficient;
2. Provide construction for the 6,100 patients now in excess of the normal capacity of such hospitals and institutions;
3. Provide treatment facilities in five of the existing institutions where the facilities are wholly inadequate;
4. Establish a neuropsychiatric unit in the Los Angeles area to be utilized as a training, research, and treatment center;
5. Provide for anticipated population increase in mental hospitals and institutions for the mentally deficient until 1950.

For temporary relief of overcrowding in state institutions, at least two army hospitals no longer needed by the federal government may be made available through an appropriation for $3,300,000 by this legislature "for the acquisition, establishment, and operation of additional temporary hospital facilities for mental patients in state institutions."

The $35 a month maximum for foster home care of patients on leave from a state hospital for the mentally ill or institution for the mentally deficient has been raised to $45. According to the report it is believed that the liberalization of this maximum monthly allotment will enable the department to find additional foster

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homes for patients who would benefit from such care.

Disability Insurance

Sickness and disability payments to unemployed persons becomes law in *California* on May 21. According to the Social Welfare Legislation Information and Action Bureau, this disability unemployment insurance act "will divert the one percent unemployment tax levied against employes into a special disability unemployment fund. From this fund employes with proper base period credits will receive benefits (identical in amount with those provided in the unemployment law) when they are disemployed because of illness or disability." The bill permits a total maximum of 35 weeks of combined unemployment and disability benefits in one calendar year.

Child Care Centers

According to the legislative committee of the California Conference of Social Welfare, the conspicuous contribution of the *California* legislature of this year to the social work program was to authorize continuation of child care centers until the legislature meets in regular session in 1947. A last minute amendment to this bill requires that all but wives of servicemen must "establish need" for this service. An interim committee was set up to study child care centers and report back to the legislature.

Continued operation of child care centers was also provided for by the *New York* legislature. Now before the governor is a bill amending the education law to authorize school authorities to maintain nursery schools and fix the age of admission at three years.

Spending for Construction

Outspending any preceding session, the 1946 *Mississippi* legislature on the whole followed the governor's recommendations that the surplus in the treasury be used "for permanent improvements in the state institutions, improving existing state institutions, and in establishing needed ones."

Approved by the governor are: $2,000,000 for the construction of new schools for the blind and for the deaf, with provisions for both white and Negro children; and creation of a four-year medical school, the last two years to be in conjunction with a standardized hospital for teaching purposes. In addition, $300,000 was approved for the establishment of the Mississippi Vocational College to train Negro teachers for rural and elementary schools, and provide vocational training for Negro students, "whether such students are qualified by educational requirements or not."

Also, according to the reports on legislative action, which are issued weekly during the session by the division of special community services of the State Department of Public Welfare, the D. P. W. budget (OAA, AB, ADC, and CW) was increased to $8,000,000; and $200,000 was appropriated to the State Board of Health for a special program of eradication and control of venereal diseases.

Of interest to social workers are three pieces of enabling legislation passed by this session of the legislature: (1) authorization for counties, cities, and districts to establish and maintain community hospitals and nurses homes; (2) an act which will allow the school for feebleminded to transfer patients needing purely custodial care to a separate section of the state hospital for the mentally ill; (3) permission for public welfare boards of supervisors to lease to associations which will care for old, infirm or indigent persons, the buildings and grounds now being used for county poor farms.

According to a spokesman for the State Department of Public Welfare, the last two bills may pave the way for a program of paid home care for the aged in Mississippi.

Foster Care Program

The Children's Code Commission, meeting at the request of the governor last fall, made a number of recommendations for legislation pertaining to children. The Administration of Child Welfare Act should make possible a foster boarding care program which social workers in the state have long felt was needed. This new law restates enabling legislation already on the books, and extends the responsibility of the Department of Public Welfare by granting the county departments the right to accept legal custody and to give care and protective service to dependent children away from their own homes. It repeals The Children's Aid Fund Act of 1928, and makes it possible for the county boards of supervisors to make an appropriation directly to the Department of Public Welfare for the care of such children. It also repeals the apprenticeship powers of the boards of supervisors, carried over from territorial days, giving them the right to "bind out" the children of paupers.

Youth Court Act

Also of interest to public and child welfare workers, was the passage of the Youth Court Act. This provides for appointment of youth counselors, using the merit system of the State Department of Public Welfare as the examining and qualifying agency. The State Department of Public Welfare will be involved in doing pre-sentence social investigation, and approving home, institution or agency in which a child is placed.

Education

The effect of the present crisis on American college campuses on non-veteran students is underscored in a recent report by the North Central Association Joint Committee on the Emergency in Higher Education. Because of the priority given to returned servicemen, the committee fears that "300,000 or more young men and women in the United States, chiefly recent graduates of our high schools, will be denied their opportunity to begin their college work."

The report includes this recommendation: "That the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools recommend to state authorities, to state departments and boards of education, to civic and educational associations, that immediate steps be taken to study the nature and extent of the emergency in higher education and to develop state plans that will make it possible for all young men and women, veterans and nonveterans, qualified for college entrance, to begin their college education not later than September 1946."

Progress in Georgia

Fifty thousand more children are enrolled in Georgia's public schools this year than in 1944-45, as a result of the school attendance law enacted by the 1945 legislature, the State Department of Education reports. Under this measure, school attendance is required of all children seven to sixteen years of age, unless they have completed all high school grades during the full session of school, the minimum length of which is 175 days.

The law also facilitates the employment of visiting teachers. The state's educational authorities report 150 vis-

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iting teachers now employed on a full time basis. The expense of visiting teacher service in local school systems is shared by the state through reimbursement to the school districts for the visiting teacher's salary on the same basis as classroom teachers. Under the law, visiting teachers are required to have a professional teaching certificate, four years of college work, and special training for the work of visiting teacher.

In Print

"Arts in Childhood" is a series of five illustrated bulletins for teachers of arts and crafts, music and drama, language arts, and social studies. Price 25 cents each from the Industrial Arts Cooperative Service, 519 West 121 Street, New York 27.

"Unfinished Business in American Education," by John K. Norton and Eugene S. Lawler summarizes in text, pictures and charts the authors' two volume national survey of the financing of education, "An Inventory of Public School Expenditures in the United States." Price $1 from The American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington 6. Quantity rates.

Yearbook

"Democratic Human Relations" is the theme of the sixteenth yearbook of the National Council for the Social Studies, edited by Hilda Taba and William Van Til. (Price $2 from the council, 1201 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington 6.) The purpose of the 366-page report is "to aid our schools in discharging their grave responsibility for reducing individual and group tensions—racial, religious, social, economic, and political."

Part I deals with underlying philosophy and educational theory in the field of intergroup and intercultural education. Part II describes "promising practices" found useful in elementary schools, high schools, and colleges. It includes sections on study units, school activities, utilization of the community as a laboratory in intercultural education, and guidance as "an integral part of any program that seeks to build better relationships between individuals and groups."

Workshop on Citizenship

The fourteen-acre Fieldston School in Riverdale, N. Y., will be the site of a six weeks "encampment for citizenship," sponsored by the American Ethical Union (2 West 64 Street, New York 26) as part of its seventieth anniversary program. The workshop, which will open July 1, will bring together 200 young men and women of varying races, creeds, and social and economic backgrounds, who are outstanding in their communities' civic and social affairs. It is limited to young people between the ages of 17 and 22, recommended by churches, schools, farm groups, clubs, and unions throughout the United States. The participants will take part in planning education and recreation programs, and trips to museums, government offices, newspaper offices, and other points of interest. Studies of natural resources, international affairs, labor and minority problems will be included in the curriculem of the encampment.

For German Schools

At the suggestion of State Department officials, the staff of the National Self Government Committee (80 Broadway, New York 4) is preparing information on successful American student self government programs, to be sent to Germany and Austria. Earl C. Kelley of Wayne University, Detroit, Mich., as a committee consultant, is working on a manual for student discussion groups. This is to serve as a guide for school authorities in those countries. Present plans are to limit the application of the principles of self government to the lower schools.

Jobs and Workers

What was described by delegates as "a virtual industrial relations charter for the Americas," was the outcome of the third labor conference of the American member nations of the International Labor Organization. The fifteen-day session of the conference in Mexico City closed on April 16. Among the twenty-seven resolutions adopted were declarations dealing with the protection of the right to organize and to bargain collectively; voluntary conciliation and arbitration; the validity and extension of collective agreements, vocational training, migration, inspection, interchange of information and statistics.

The conference recognized "the principle that the industrialization of the Latin American countries is indispensable to the attainment of higher standards of living, a better equilibrium in economic structures, increased international trade and at the same time greater economic independence." Further, the conference recommended that the ILO invite the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to join the ILO and appropriate governmental agencies in a study of "the most efficient methods of facilitating the process of harmonious industrialization of the Latin American countries."

Steel

Government, management, and labor representatives from the world's principal iron and steel producing countries are in session in Cleveland to discuss the social problems of the industry during the transition period. The countries represented are members of the industrial committee on iron and steel of the International Labor Office, one of seven such committees established for the world's chief industries.

As a basis for discussion, the committee has a report prepared by the ILO. This report declares that in dealing with the employment problem in steel, means should be found: to use the real and potential steel labor force in a way that is socially and economically satisfactory; to use resources and technology "with due regard to a fair return to the efficient producer"; to administer steel employment policies so that short and long term business fluctuations should not be unfavorably acentuated by them; to promote rapid introduction of technological progress in steel, nationally and internationally, with the minimum disruption of labor interests; to further concerted action among governments, employers, and labor with a view of stimulating social progress.

Southern Drive

The American Federation of Labor has announced plans for a southern organizing drive, with a goal of 1,000,000 new members in AFL unions in that region. Detailed plans will be worked out at a southern labor conference to be held in Asheville, N. C., May 11 and 12. The campaign will be in the hands of the executive officers of the twelve southern state Federations of Labor, and the southern representative of the AFL.

The Congress of Industrial Organi-

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zations has also announced an "operation Dixie" aimed chiefly at bringing textile workers into CIO unions. Detailed plans were made at the convention of the United Textile Workers, held in Atlantic City last month.

Public Employes

At its convention in Atlantic City last month, the United Federal Workers of America (CIO) voted overwhelmingly to merge with the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, another CIO affiliate in the public employment field. Leaders of both bodies stated that the result would be the largest national union of government workers, and the only one open to all types of public employes. The initial membership will be 73,140, officers of the two unions stated. The new union will undertake an immediate membership drive among the nation's 4,000,000 civil service workers.

The Civil Service Assembly reported last month that labor unions or municipal employes organizations have signed up city employes in almost 70 percent of the country's cities of more than 10,000 population. Municipal employes organizations were formed in 68 cities last year, with 49 of them becoming affiliated with national labor unions. With the 1945 gains, the assembly reports, national labor unions of civil service workers now have locals in 475 cities, and nonaffiliated employe organizations are operating in 143 cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Domestic Workers

The first measure of social insurance for domestic workers in New York State was enacted by the legislature last month. The Condon Workmen's Compensation Act extends the benefits of the state workmen's compensation law to a large group of domestic employes. The law is mandatory, and requires all employers of one or more domestic workers employed by him forty-eight hours or more a week to take out a workmen's compensation insurance policy. The law is limited to employers in cities of 40,000 or more population. The approximate cost to cover each employe is $25.

If the employer fails to take out the required insurance, he becomes personally liable for hospital charges, medical fees, and compensation of an injured worker. The injured worker may file a claim with the Workmen's Compensation Board, or may sue for damages in court. In the latter event, the employer, as a penalty for failing to take out insurance, is stopped from pleading as a defense the contributory negligence of the worker, or "assumption of the risks of employment" or the "fellow servant rule." The new law does not subject the employer to the criminal penalties of the workmen's compensation law. The New York enactment followed ten years of persistent agitation by the Women's Trade Union League.

California is the only other state affording similar protection to domestic employes.

Workers Education

The University of Wisconsin School for Workers expects a record enrollment of at least 650 students in the thirteen institutes which will make up its 1946 summer session. The summer program will get under way on June 9, and will continue through August. The winter extension service of the school went into a number of union communities, with programs designed to meet local needs. These included evening classes, forums and discussion groups, and weekend institutes. The school also maintains a research and consultative service.

In Print

"Should State Unemployment Insurance Be Federalized?" by Herman Gray of New York University, argues against federalization, and offers six steps for improving the present federal-state system. Price 50 cents from the American Enterprise Association, Inc., 4 East 41 Street, New York 17.

The "Annual Digest of State and Federal Labor Legislation" summarizes enactments between August 1, 1944, and August 1, 1945. A limited supply is available without charge from the Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25.

"Fact Finding in Industrial Disputes," by Bryce M. Stewart and Walter J. Couper examines experience with this technique. The authors conclude that "industrial peace will come only as a result of free collective bargaining by responsible parties and that there is no short-run expedient, whether by fact finding or anything else, which will provide an effective substitute." Price $1.50 from Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20.

In May Survey Graphic

$E=MC^2$ — *Stuart Chase*

Strikes in Public Employment — *Beulah Amidon*

The Price of Segregation — *R. I. Brigham*

Enter an Atomic Authority — *James T. Shotwell*

U. S. Libraries Overseas — *Richard H. Heindel*

Special Book Section

Children

Inclusion in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill of some of the provisions for maternal and child health found in the Pepper bill (S. 1318) was urged by Dr. Allan M. Butler, professor of pediatrics at Harvard Medical School, when he addressed members and friends of Spokesmen for Children, Inc., at a luncheon on March 20.

Dr. Butler pointed out that the comprehensive program proposed by the Pepper bill was such a major step forward in national health that it should be written into the integrated health program provided for in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. In his judgment, he said, the latter bill should be modified to incorporate much of the former, since "in many details [the Pepper bill] is better than that part of the Wagner - Murray - Dingell bill which pertains to maternal and child health."

Speaking at the same meeting, Dr. Leona Baumgartner, director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the New York City health department, said that approximately one half of the lives of mothers and infants now lost could be saved, if the scientific knowledge accumulated concerning growth and development of children could be put into practice.

"There are fewer services for mothers and children in those parts of the country in which they are most needed," pointed out Dr. Baumgartner. "The heaviest load of children, seventy-seven per each one hundred adults, is found in the southeast . . . which has the lowest income level, fewest doctors, hospitals, and schools." Dr. Baumgartner also said that the infant mortality rate for Negroes is 72 percent higher than for whites, and that maternal mortality is two and a half times higher for Negroes than for whites.

The occasion marked the annual

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meeting of Spokesmen for Children, Inc., a national organization whose purpose is "furthering sound legislation for the welfare of children and youth."

Neglected Deafness

One million children in the United States are estimated to have impaired hearing, according to a recent release from the U. S. Children's Bureau, yet, "relatively little is being done to enable these children to overcome a very real life handicap."

Seven states have effective laws requiring hearing tests for school children, the bureau reports, and some others conduct programs for hard of hearing children. However, "no state has complete testing of all school children" and nowhere in the country is good follow-up care being provided for these children. Many states are aware of the need, but are prevented from going ahead with the work because of lack of funds and personnel.

The National Committee on Children and Youth, a group of outstanding men and women in the child health and welfare fields, it states, "is calling for an expansion of services of the kind now being provided under the social security program . . . but on a scale that would bring care within the reach of all children everywhere in the country, especially those in rural areas."

Homemakers

In its first four months of operation, the homemaker service of New York City's department of welfare prevented the commitment of 436 children, according to a release from the department. Through the use of homemakers, care was given these children in their own homes during the illness of their mothers, thus sparing the children the psychological shock of being placed in an institution.

Homemakers, who have all the rights and privileges of civil service employes, are given an intensive refresher course in homemaking and child care before assignment. The department invites applications from mature women who have had experience in this field, but does not require previous similar experience outside the home.

The Handicapped

The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, through its pamphlet "New Perspectives," points out ways in which state and local affiliates of the society can assist with the federal-state program under the Social Security Act. These include finding and reporting cases of crippled children in rural areas, research and health education, transportation of crippled children to field clinics maintained under state programs, and furnishing necessary items not supplied by the government such as books, shoes, braces, wheel chairs, or maintenance.

Only 10 percent of the exceptional children in the United States receive the special educational facilities they need, the pamphlet reports. Numerous state and local affiliates of the society are supporting legislation to provide equal educational opportunities for all, whatever the handicap.

Amply illustrated by statistical charts and pictures, the pamphlet also describes what is being done in the discovery, physical correction, training, and placement of the handicapped.

Nursery Directors Institute

The Nursery Training School of Boston has announced a new Institute for Nursery Directors to be conducted this summer from July 8 to 26 in cooperation with the Child Welfare League of America.

The course will include lectures and discussions on education, health, and casework programs, with emphasis on integrating the skills of these three professions; together with field trips, workshops, demonstrations, and individual conferences with special consultants. Applicants must have had professional training in the field of health, casework or education, at least part of it within the past ten years. For further information write the Nursery Training School, 355 Marlborough Street, Boston 15.

The Blind

Progress of programs for the blind child conducted by state divisions of special education in Oregon and Ohio, have been reported on in two recent issues of *Outlook for the Blind.*

Berthold Lowenfeld, director of educational research for the American Foundation for the Blind, writes that in Oregon the program is based on the principle that no child should be institutionalized if he can be educated in the public schools, and that each child has the right to service for the optimum restoration of sight and the use of aids to safeguard his sight.

The principal agencies cooperating in this program are the public schools, Oregon State School for the Blind, State Board of Health, and the State Department of Education. Visually handicapped children are referred by teachers, public health departments, and parents. Special supervisors of the division act as consultants in training teachers to help with problems of handicapped children. When a child has been found to have defective vision, he is referred to educational clinics conducted by the division, where child, parent, and teacher meet with division specialists to plan for the needs of the pupil. In the last five years, over fourteen hundred children were examined at these clinics, about 10 percent of them becoming active cases.

According to Mr. Lowenfeld, follow-up work has made it possible to retain in public school children who otherwise would have had to enter a residential school, and enables the latter to return many children to the public schools after an adjustment period.

In Ohio, sight-saving classes are serving over twelve hundred visually handicapped children, according to Hazel C. McIntyre, director of special education. Classes are held in regular school buildings where "the partially sighted child can keep in touch and in step with the children of the community."

The program in Ohio consists of testing of pupils' sight by teachers, referral to county clinics, and thence through the local school or health authority to the division of special education for placement in a sight-saving class. Of the students currently enrolled in these classes, eleven hundred are attending school in their own home districts. One hundred eighty-four are provided with daily transportation or with board, as required.

It is now necessary for the Ohio State School for the Blind to receive and educate only blind children, since children found to have "usable vision," are immediately referred for placement in these special classes.

Reporting Blindness

All cases of legal blindness in New York State must now by law be reported to the Commission for the Blind of the State Department of Social Welfare. Health or social agencies, attending physicians or nurses, must submit in writing the name, age, and residence of persons blind within the defi-

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nition of blindness on a reporting blank obtainable from the commission.

Purpose of this legislation is to further the state's effort to prevent blindness through a comprehensive knowledge of its causes, to detect cases in their early stages when remedial measures are still possible, and to acquaint blind people with the opportunities for aid available to them.

Relief Abroad

The American Foundation for Overseas Blind has announced plans for concentrating its work in Europe on activities of a permanent nature, although the organization will give some immediate relief. Previously known as the American Braille Press for War and Civilian Blind, the foundation recently became affiliated with the American Foundation for the Blind.

The program for 1946 will include, according to the report, a clothing drive for the blind of western Europe; the publication of a braille magazine in French; a cooperative project for furthering the employment of the blind in Belgium; manufacture of special appliances for the blind; a rehabilitation agency for the French blind.

Eye Bank

Shortly before celebration of its first birthday on May 1, Eye Bank for Sight Restoration, Inc., announced that seven scholarships had been awarded to ophthalmologists from six states for training in the technique of the corneal grafting operation.

Widely publicized because of the recent high percentage of success, this delicate operation has brought hope to thousands of sightless people. Many misconceptions have arisen, however, according to an article in the January issue of *Outlook for the Blind,* which lists ten points of fact about what can and cannot be achieved through this type of eye surgery.

In only one type of impaired vision —that caused by opacity of the cornea when the rest of the eye and the optic nerve are normal—can corneal grafting restore sight, according to the article and, at present, only three or four out of every hundred affected with corneal opacity can hope to obtain any lasting benefit through the operation. Experience so far shows that in the instances where people have been helped by the operation, corneal opacity had developed after the eye had attained its full growth and usefulness.

In Print

"Guide for Parents of a Preschool Blind Child" by Gertrude Van den Broek, preschool educator with the New York State Commission for the Blind, embodies what has been learned in the commission's seven-year study of a number of preschool blind children in their home environment.

Starting with the assumption that the main task today "is to lay a solid foundation for good character and a balanced personality" at this age, the pamphlet outlines for parents a practical schedule of preschool education. Problems discussed include what to teach and to expect in each year from one to five, "blindisms" and how to deal with them, the crucial importance of the parents' accepting attitude toward their handicapped children.

Available from the Commission for the Blind of the New York State Department of Social Welfare, 205 East 42 Street, New York 17.

Pie a la Mode with Ice Cream

TO THE EDITOR: In one section of the National Conference of Social Work, this might well be known as the "year of the cock-eyed concept." A section title has been coined for what was formerly known as "Community Organization." It is now called by the ill-conceived and misleading term "Community Organization and Planning." It is as if Case Work were called "Case Work and Interviewing" or Public Welfare Administration were renamed "Public Welfare Administration and the Establishment of Procedures." In another sense, it is like asking for "pie a la mode with ice cream."

It is recognized that those who developed the title had in mind the field of "Planning" and wished to identify it more specifically in the National Conference of Social Work. The new title may also reflect a certain dissatisfaction with the term "Community Organization," but authorities who have struggled with it for years have not found a better one.

My complaint is that the process of community organization must necessarily involve planning. To set up a new term which apparently divorces planning from the community organization process leads to the conclusion that planning is not an integral part of the process. It is misleading and dangerous to the continuing efforts to clarify social work concepts.

Professionally we are engaged in an effort to devise a commonly accepted terminology. The names used in identifying sections of the National Conference of Social Work either contribute to or obstruct that analytical process. I believe that the members of the National Conference of Social Work should recognize the dangers in loose terminology—a perfect example of which is found in the "cock-eyed concept" of "Community Organization and Planning."

Director **PHILIP E. RYAN**
Civilian Relief Insular & Foreign Operations, American Red Cross

Camping

A five-year experiment being conducted "to determine the feasibility and worthwhileness of school camping and outdoor education as an extension of public school curriculum and of the training of teachers," is described in the March issue of *Extending Education,* published by National Camp, Life Camps, Inc. The experiment, now in its second year, is being carried out under the auspices of the Kellogg Foundation in Michigan, through Clear Lake Camp leased by the Western Michigan College of Education, and St. Mary's Lake Camp operated by a special camp board representing the schools of Calhoun County, Mich.

At Clear Lake Camp, two classroom teachers at a time will take fifty children from the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades for a two-week period of outdoor living. Visits to nearby places of interest such as a bird sanctuary, reforestation project, and arboretum, will be part of the educational program.

St. Mary's Lake Camp, which takes boys and girls of the fifth and sixth grades, will emphasize study of local Michigan history, centering around the story of lumbering. The children will visit a sawmill, where they will have actual practice in learning to use a saw, ax, wedges, and sledgehammer.

According to Wilbur D. West, professor at Western Michigan College of Education and director of Clear Lake Camp, whose article "The Importance of a School Camping Experience" also appears in this issue of *Extending Education,* there is already evidence that school camping and outdoor education can aid in changing the behavior of problem children. He cites one instance of a school "bully" whose troublesome behavior disappeared after he became interested in a camp craft

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program which revealed his superior artistic ability.

Home Camp

The program and philosophy of a home camp in action, is presented for professional workers in the March issue of *Program Aides,* published by the National Jewish Welfare Board. Using the situation at the Jewish Community Center, Bridgeport, Conn., in the summer of 1945, as a typical case history, "Home Camp With a Purpose" is carefully documented for executives planning such a summer program within a community center.

Considerable detail on counselor training and supervision is given, and the description of the children's activities is analyzed in terms of the group-work method and objectives sought. The director felt that his system of regular supervisory conferences with counselors was responsible for the smooth running of the program.

Vacation in an Institution

The way in which a home for children solved the vacation problem is described by Hilda E. Marvel, superintendent of the Protestant Home for Children, in the March issue of *The Federator,* published by the Federation of Social Agencies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. During the spring of 1945, the staff talked over possible summer activities with the children. Plans for hikes and campfires at home, picnics and swimming at nearby parks, were made, but "the subject of all going away together to a camp kept coming up," says the writer.

Finally, board members, children, and staff, jointly planned a summer vacation, the high point of which was a three weeks camping trip. Sites were reserved in a county park, and everybody at the home helped defray expenses by taking over the annual housecleaning job of the institution.

In analyzing the summer's experience to guide this year's program the superintendent comments: "Perhaps it is this one principle that stands out, the sharing as a family unit in all the preparations for a vacation, and then taking part in it together."

Intercultural Relations

Reports on two valuable intergroup experiences in camping situations are given in a recent program publication of the National Jewish Welfare Board.

The first report deals with a "learn-by-doing experience" which began with an idea coming out of a discussion group at a camp operated by the Pittsburgh YM and YWHA. Intercamp activities developed among the "Y" camp, a camp for Catholic children, and one for Negro children, which were all clustered within the area of a federal camping project.

Closing the season was an all-day mass rotary game program including more than 300 children, the complete enrollment of the three camps. "Here was a group of three 'different kinds' —differing in religious denominations and skin colors, Americans all: playing together, singing together, eating together." Coincidentally, it was the day that brought the news of the Japanese surrender. "To the campers and staff this was more than a victory for our armed forces. All who participated left that day with a deeper, richer understanding of what it means to be an American."

The second report concerns an interfaith camp, which came about when the Jewish Community Center of Syracuse, N. Y., shared their camp for two weeks with the YWCA, whose own camp had had to be closed. "At first we were conscious of a difference," says the report, "although the distinction was scarcely between faiths, but rather one of loyalty," each to his own camp. By the closing night, however, both groups of campers were talking in terms of being "all one camp now." The report adds that this experience which occurred through practical necessity has furnished impetus to other community projects in interfaith understanding.

About People

Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., president of Survey Associates, is now in the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic with headquarters at Minsk. He set out last month as chief of mission there of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Partner in the law firm of Scandrett, Tuttle and Chalaire (New York), Mr. Scandrett has long been active in international affairs. He was counsel to the United States delegation to the Allied Reparations Conference at Moscow last year; has served as treasurer of the American Christian Refugee Committee, and as a director of the China Famine Relief and of the American-Russian Institute. A special editor of "American Russian Frontiers," ninth in the Calling America series *(Survey Graphic,* February 1944), he is author of "Divided They Fall" (Harper, 1941).

New Jobs

The American Red Cross announces that Dr. G. Foard McGuinnes, medical director of the ARC, has been appointed vice-chairman in charge of the newly established Office for Health Services. The new office groups together the Red Cross services of the office of the medical director, the nursing, nutrition, and disaster medical services, and first aid, water safety, and accident prevention.

Dr. Harrison S. Collisi has been named medical director of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., succeeding the late Dr. Claude C. Pierce. Before serving in the armed forces, Dr. Collisi was chief of staff in the Butterworth Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was active in the formation of the Michigan Birth Control League.

The Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind has announced the appointment of Alfred L. Severson as executive director. Previous to a period of military service, Mr. Severson was professor of sociology at Drake University.

Louis Towley, now with the division of social welfare, Minnesota Department of Social Security, has been appointed associate professor of social work in the George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis. In his new position, Mr. Towley will teach public relations and interpretation, and social action. A former member of the board of the Social Work Publicity Council, he is chairman of the public welfare section of the National Conference of Social Work this year.

"Service" Preferred

On June 1, the Family Welfare Association of America will officially become the Family Service Association of America. According to spokesmen for the organization, the action is consistent with the vote of FWAA member agencies early last year, in which preference for "service" rather than "welfare" in the title, was expressed. Abuot half the member agencies are now using "Family Service"; many have dropped words like "welfare" and "charity" from their titles to avoid the unhappy connotation.

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BOOK REVIEWS

THE WORLD'S HUNGER, by Frank A. Pearson and Floyd A. Harper. Cornell University Press. $1.50.

THE REVIEWER FOUND THIS BOOK interesting and informative and believes that the "social uplifters" to whom the authors repeatedly refer would, if she guesses at their identity aright, also find it so. The specific question set up for answer is: If resources and knowledge were fully utilized could the diet of the world be upgraded to the level now enjoyed by the higher-income groups in North America, Oceania and Europe? In other words, could the world per capita consumption of wheat, milk, eggs, and other animal products be made approximately that of these favored, relatively small groups?

At present, foods of animal origin constitute only 15 percent of the world's food production. Manufactured as they are from grains and grasses they are much more expensive than plant foods in terms of resources required. The authors estimate that to bring milk consumption to a quart per person per day would require the equivalent of enough grain to feed the present world population. It is apparent that decrease in meat consumption is the most effective way of making more grain available as food for people.

How much can food production be expanded by increasing acreage under cultivation or production on the cultivated area? To this question the authors devote over half of their book. Their answer is, very little, probably less than the growth of population. Nor would a more equal distribution of the present production of animal products go far toward universal upgrading of the diet. Equal division would mean about one pound weekly per person. The conclusion is that only a reduction in the population will make possible worldwide dietary change of the kind in question.

What we have then is the Malthusian thesis restated and supported. It would be pleasant if the authors were wrong about production possibilities, or if new methods were devised that would increase greatly, not only output per man, but per acre. In any case one would like other studies of the world food problem, studies of the problem of recurrent famine, studies of the special needs of each segment of the population, not necessarily identical with the desire for animal products, and studies of the barriers to the movement of food and people and the development of production.

University of Chicago HAZEL KYRK

BUILD TOGETHER AMERICANS — ADVENTURES IN INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION, by Rachel Davis DuBois. Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge. $2.

EDUARD C. LINDEMAN'S VERY thoughtful introduction discusses the failure and unsoundness of the melting pot concept, and affirms the author's thesis of the cultural democracy theory of human relations as a basis for the development of our American culture. "Build Together Americans" is a report and an interpretation of actual intercultural education projects, conducted under the guidance of the author in more than one hundred junior and senior high schools in different parts of the country over a period of twenty years.

The importance of interracial understanding can not be minimized at a time when the peace of the world depends on the understanding and faith which those of diverse cultural groups have in one another. The author points out that the heterogeneity of the American people can be used as a uniting and not a disintegrating force, if we understand the problem and mobilize our resources thoughtfully.

Mrs. DuBois sees the school as the instrument through which with a minimum of change in organization, understanding can be developed and prejudice displaced. Basic to the concept is a corps of teachers, objective and willing to learn about our culture groups and the contributions they have made or can make to society. It presupposes, too, a probing into the roots of prejudice and the recognition of its effect on personality.

Strengthened by such teachers, the school will need to develop ways of inculcating attitudes and developing understanding. The importance of firsthand experiences, of a satisfying and continuing nature, with members of diverse groups is fundamental. Specially arranged school assembly programs and follow-up teas are carefully analyzed and described as a unifying approach. From this beginning, further curriculum enrichment develops through discussion groups and related school activities.

Material is presented to prepare teachers for possible difficult situations. A thoughtful bibliography of "must" readings in intercultural education is included. The book is practical, encouraging, and inspiring to teachers who are eager to help in the critical area of race relations.

Director ADELE S. MOSSLER
Play Schools Association, New York

SCHOOL'S OUT, by Clara Lambert and staff members of the Play School Association. Harper. $2.50.

THE NEED FOR SUCH BOOKS AS THIS became sharpened when the proportion of working mothers increased because of the war. Child care centers for school age children in out-of-school hours became necessities all over the country, and groups interested in the welfare of children eagerly scanned the literature for accounts that could serve as guides in setting up such centers.

It is to be hoped that the readers of this excellent guide will include not only the play leader and the social worker, but also parents, teachers, Sunday school teachers, preachers, service club members, court workers, and all others who come in contact with children.

Mrs. Lambert shows clearly why community planning is imperative for out-of-school hours of school-age children. She makes her discussion of program, materials, and methods no less vivid and interesting than her clear portrayal of why communities must understand their role and responsibilities for these children.

Many interesting examples show what games children like to play, what activities they find most satisfying, how they grow and develop through play and how they find in it "emotional nutrition." There is a description of how to help children with sawing, clay modeling, painting, games, music, dancing, and sand play.

Understanding, rather than overemphasis of discipline, says Mrs. Lambert, is the approach needed by modern children's centers. Children must feel that they belong and are wanted in the community. Real teachers will

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be flexible, will have fine capacities for human relationships and will play and work cooperatively with both children and their parents.

The value of the very practical chapter entitled, "How and Why?" is greatly enhanced by appealing photographs and accurate line drawings. Ways by which communities have organized and maintained children's centers are discussed in sufficient detail to encourage other communities to do likewise.

Since the future of every community rests in large measure with its children, and since the day care center has been extremely successful, during the war years, in providing constructive, active programs which contribute to child growth, such centers are bound to take an important place in postwar life. Mrs. Lambert and her staff are to be congratulated on the splendid piece of work they have done in sharing their experiences and philosophy with others by means of this excellent book. LUCINE MARINE

Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit

STONE WALLS AND MEN, by Robert M. Lindner. Odyssey Press. $4.

THIS VOLUME MERITS READING because of the opportunity the author has had to come in close contact with men behind walls. It is more than just another book about crime and the criminal, and a discussion of ways and means toward better understanding and treatment of the lawbreaker. In some respects it is atomic in its regard for present methods and procedures.

In a note to his readers the author, almost as a warning, indicates that the pages to follow represent "an approach to crime which at first may frighten you a bit because the experience of confronting criminosis may seem a little like standing before a mirror." He emphasizes the often made point that "the crime problem is your problem and crime exists because you permit it to exist."

Divided into twenty-five sections the book makes a very full coverage of the subject. The author is sharply critical and evidences a rather full discontent. Although the reader will undoubtedly feel a desire to make various reservations, he should respect the enthusiasm, frankness, painstaking considerations and the on-the-scene experience of the author. One comes to the conclusion that while the problem of crime and its treatment still harasses mankind the world over, all that has been attempted in the way of understanding has not been without value.

Taking the book as a whole it is stimulating. It has the value of dislodging smugness on the part of those who feel that they have found all the solutions, but it should not be accepted as proof of complete failure. There are many who have labored most earnestly in the fields of research and in the various approaches toward crime treatment who can show progress, although they would be the first to admit that the millennium is still to be achieved. E. R. CASS

The American Prison Association

THEY SEEK A CITY, by Arna Bontemps and Jack Conroy. Doubleday. $2.75.

"THEY SEEK A CITY" IS A PICTORIAL social history of the Negro in the United States. Many reviewers, and perhaps the authors, have called it a study of migration. It is no study of migration in the ordinary sense, for it presents no charts or graphs or maps or statistics. It deals with migration, rather, because the movement of southern rural Negroes, first to the southern cities and then to the North, has been the most dramatic episode in the history of the Negro people in the past one hundred years.

There are plenty of sociological studies which could give us the bare bones of factual data as to what occurred. This book is unique, as it shows us the processes involved through histories of individual lives, descriptions of group crises in various localities, and vivid pictures of tension areas such as Detroit, Mich.

The authors have gathered much important, rich, and little known data. There are many curious, bizarre, and even incredible things which one learns for the first time. For example, the fact that a Negro was the first settler in Chicago; that a fabulous Negro figure was adopted by the Blackfoot Indians and led them in battle; new insight to the story of Marcus Garvey, who was going to lead his people to Africa and organized the Black Cross nurses, the Black Star Steamship Line, and was going to have a black house for his capitol in the dark continent.

But these are more than just curious and interesting stories. They illustrate at the same time how intricately the Negro has been woven into the fabric of our society as well as the extent of his isolation. The book reveals the history of the Negro's past as part of every social movement, every institution, and every aspect of our cultural life, yet participating as if separated by a plate glass which refracts and distorts his vision of the society, and the society's notion of him.

Through the kaleidoscope of scenes presented, one sees the center of Negro thought and achievement moving slowly northward. The authors predict that it will continue to do so. During the First World War, W. E. B. DuBois, the great Negro leader, stated: "Brother, come North. The North is no paradise but the South, at best, is a society of caste and insult, and at worst, a hell."

The authors close with the description of three young people down South who were trying to hop a freight train, and after having succeeded in boarding the swiftly moving vehicle, said to each other: "We don't give a damn where it goes just so it goes away from here. Any place but here." The authors find that Negroes of the South are still following the injunction of DuBois—are still seeking a city.

Director HORACE R. CAYTON

Parkway Community House, Chicago

MY COUNTRY SCHOOL DIARY — AN ADVENTURE IN CREATIVE TEACHING, by Julia Weber. Harper. $3.

IF SOMEONE WITH A ZEAL FOR DEmocracy and funds to invest in a happier world should promote Julia Weber's book, "My Country School Diary" into the best seller class, he would be entitled to the gratitude of millions.

This modest and earnest little volume, which is really a diary, in relating the day-to-day experience of a one-room school teacher over a period of four years could, if its clear implications were applied, revolutionize our public school system.

Miss Weber says in her prelude: "In the next few years education has to make serious decisions concerning the direction it will take. I want to add this story to the many others which weight the balance in favor of the kind of education that will make a difference in the living of people. It is my firm conviction that education can significantly improve the quality of living. We must have something more than book learning. We must know children, what they are like and what they need. . . . We can arrive at a social arrangement through which each individual can realize to the fullest his

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potentialities and through which, all together, we can experience a high level of human living."

She then shows how it is possible to do this. Using all the resources of the community, she transforms a group of quite average children into boys and girls who are capable of thinking for themselves, of making independent judgments and, most important, of believing in their own worth and dignity as individuals.

The book does not have a happy ending. When Miss Weber leaves this school it backslides into the traditional mold where the child is cut to fit the pattern of the school.

The tragedy dramatizes the waste of individual battles with entrenched attitudes toward public education. Not until parents, teachers, school administrators, and the holders of the public purse realize that each child is an individual in his own right with potentially creative abilities, can our schools begin to prepare the youth of this country for participation in the democratic process. Miss Weber's book is a significant contribution.

BEULAH WELDON BURHOE

NEW YORK ADVANCING — VICTORY EDITION. Edited by Rebecca Rankin. Municipal Reference Library, New York City. $1.

"NEW YORK ADVANCING" IS A HISTORY of New York City for the years 1933 through 1945, the eventful span of the LaGuardia administration. The first edition was published in 1936; the second appeared in 1939 and was called "The World's Fair Edition"; and this volume, covering the last seven years, is the "Victory Edition." It is of particular historical importance in the series because it contains summaries of the war activities of all branches of the city government.

As might be expected of a work planned and designed by Miss Rankin, librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, it is thorough and attractive. It starts with Mr. LaGuardia's final report in typical vein. ("Well, here's the final report. Twelve years—twelve tough years," it begins.) Chapter I is all about the borough presidents, the port, bridge, tunnel, and housing authorities, the board of water supply, and the mayor's business advisory committee.

Chapter II, "Plans for Tomorrow," glows with civic pride and excitement over the postwar plans for the city. It is full of pictorial evidence of the progress that has been made in the twelve tough years, including many "before and after" pictures. Some of the superlatives are a little sweeping. "New York is . . . far ahead of any other American city in the field of public housing" is, for example, probably too much to say when the staggering size of the New York housing problem is taken into consideration.

The descriptions of the rest of the city activities are grouped under such headings as "Citizen's Safety and Health," "Citizen's Comfort," and so on. For the rest, if you want a few figures, turn to Chapter VIII, "New York City Statistics," which gives the total seating capacity of all New York licensed amusement places, the number of motor vehicles registered, and seven pages of other miscellaneous information. There are also an index and a list of city publications during the whole period from 1934 to 1945.

MARJORIE BOGART
Associate Editor, The American City

PROVIDING FOR UNEMPLOYED WORKERS IN THE TRANSITION, by Richard A. Lester. McGraw-Hill. $1.50.

PROFESSOR LESTER'S BOOK, WRITTEN under the sponsorship of the Committee for Economic Development, was published before the war's end, but many of the possibilities for overcoming adverse effects of reconversion which he puts forth should be helpful today.

The program he discusses and recommends has to do primarily with the provision of purchasing power through subsidy or alternative jobs to those deprived of their regular jobs during the transition period. He discusses in succession the reserve resources in workers' savings, business and public reserve funds; unemployment compensation; general relief; action by private industry; and public work. He has also a very suggestive chapter on a program of education and retraining.

On the whole, the author is for dependence upon unemployment compensation funds now in the hands of the states, administered as at present by the states, to provide the chief shock absorber. But he would have the federal government and the states extend the coverage of the system and stimulate a raising of the amount and extending of the duration of benefits by a federal guarantee fund. Supplementing the unemployment compensation pay-

(Continued on page 160)

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INSTITUTIONS AND HOMES. Man, Protestant, teacher in social science, with approximately fifteen years background in social service including some seven years in boys' and young peoples' work; master's degree in education nearly completed; interested in institution or children's home tie-up. P. O. Box 246, Woodward, Iowa.

MAN, master's degree in social work, experienced in case work, teaching, community organization and fund-raising desires administrative position. Now employed in Community Chest. 8376 Survey.

DIRECTOR COMMUNITY RECREATION, age 33, experienced, desires position in progressive community appreciating value, full scale cultural, craft, social recreation and athletic program for all age groups. 8373 Survey.

YOUNG MAN, 30, Protestant, health excellent. Master's degree in social work. Last five years Artillery Officer. Interested in a position requiring initiative and some administrative responsibility. 8367 Survey.

MAN, 37, Master's degree, 16 years' experience in public and private welfare agencies, 12 years of which were in administrative positions, desires placement with agency. Location open—far west preferred. 8365 Survey.

DIRECTOR—Home for Aged. Couple desiring to make change. Ten years institutional experience. Orthodox background. Ready to go anywhere in U.S.A. 8360 Survey.

EXECUTIVE, trained and experienced woman, capable of carrying a complete institutional child care program, seeks connections. Free to go anywhere. 8340 Survey.

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WORKERS WANTED

WOMAN EXECUTIVE

To direct nationally-known women's membership welfare organization. Submit full details.

8372 Survey

CASEWORKER for private family and children's agency in midwest city. One year's training desired. If you have master's degree and experienced and interested in developing into supervisor, this may be your chance. 8342 Survey.

YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN to direct new neighborhood house in midwestern city. Open July 1. 8343 Survey.

CASE WORKERS at Ferris School for Boys, a State institution for white and colored delinquents. Salary range $2,000 to $3,000 plus meals. Write B. M. Nobis, Superintendent, Box 230, Wilmington, Delaware.

CASE WORKERS, medical or others interested in medical field. Positions in social service department of large general hospital in Western Pennsylvania. Good supervision. Opportunity for medical social and other instruction at university. 8379 Survey.

WANTED: Executive Case Worker for new family agency in Greensboro, N. C. Challenging situation in progressive, industrial community of 65,000, with an alert board and opportunity for choosing your own staff and policies, also carrying a case load. Apply: Dr. Ruth Y. Schiffman, Director, Community Chest, P.O. Box 3.

INSTITUTIONAL OFFICE WORKER, social work background, likes children, can drive car, keep simple set of books, shorthand and typing. 8375 Survey.

NATIONAL JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION requires workers for overseas service—to set up and direct homes for young Jewish women. Experience in institutional care and community organization essential. Graduation from School of Social Work preferred. Knowledge of French and/or Yiddish desirable. 8374 Survey.

WANTED: DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICE. A woman with graduate training and a number of years experience in Child Welfare work for a Children's Institution providing a foster home program, at the Children's Village in Hartford, Connecticut.

SUPERVISOR: In rural county in Delaware with State agency administering ADC and Child Welfare Services program. We have an unusual opportunity for an experienced supervisor who would like one year of experience in a rural setting. This position offers excellent opportunity for experience in a newly merged agency with chance for real participation in evaluating and setting of standards: A person needed who has an interest in new experiences with a desire to apply creative ability: Salary range from $2900 to $3500, depending on experience and qualifications. 8368 Survey.

OPPORTUNITY for two children's caseworkers with one or two years Graduate School training to work in progressive, state-wide, child placement agency. Preferred age, 25 to 34. Starting salary, up to $2,400, depending on training and experience. Regular increases. Agency owned cars. Travel expense paid to Seattle. Interesting environment in a rapidly developing region. Washington Children's Home Society. Box 90, University Station, Seattle 5, Washington.

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WORKERS WANTED

CHILD CARE DIRECTOR

$5850—$6750 plus $1000 for sixth day.

This position is that of Superintendent of the Juvenile Detention Home of the County of Wayne (Detroit) Michigan, and carries administrative responsibility for the care, education, and welfare of 300 boys and girls who are either neglected, dependent, or delinquent. Closing date for receipt of applications June 3, 1946. Apply **Civil Service Commission, County of Wayne, 2200 Barium Tower, Detroit 26, Michigan.**

WANTED: Caseworkers (5) School of Social Work graduates preferred but those with one graduate year accepted. Work-study plan available for completion of training. State agency administering ADC and Child Welfare Services program. Unusual opportunity to work under well qualified supervisors in an agency with good standards in child care and public assistance. Opportunity for advancement: Salary range from $2150 to $2600. Write to Miss A. Bernice Quimby, Executive Director, 2120 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

SUPERVISOR for combination personnel and social work position in chest related sheltered workshop serving 140 clients regularly. One assistant, one year graduate work necessary. Experience with testing. Occupational therapy and/or psychiatry an advantage. Goodwill Industries, Dallas, Texas.

MALE CASE WORKER. Midwest child protective agency needs a male case worker to study and supervise children in their own homes. Should provide his own car. Generous mileage allowance. Some experience in supervision may be possible. State education, experience and salary expected. 8370 Survey.

SUPERVISOR. To supervise a small number of case workers in a private child placing agency located in a midwest city. Agency operates a large boarding home program and institution. Salary commensurate with responsibilities. State training, experience and salary expected. 8371 Survey.

GIRL'S WORKER—To plan recreation for children and adults. College education, experience in recreation, in program planning, or in allied work with groups required. Apply South Side Community House, 1204 Indianola Road, Des Moines 15, Iowa.

WANTED—YOUTH COUNSELOR with executive ability to counsel delinquent youth and direct area work. Sponsored by interdenominational church group. 8369 Survey.

DIRECTOR, Protestant Welfare Bureau, California, with administrative, case, group work experience. M.S.W. and ministerial ordination desired. Responsibilities include supervision case and group work, referral divisions, counseling with Protestant welfare agencies. 8366 Survey.

WANTED—CASE WORKERS—We wish to employ three case workers for a child caring agency located in a Chicago suburb. We need one worker who can, under supervision, work with unmarried mothers. Two workers are needed to do child placing and supervision. A minimum of three quarters of field work in a school of social work is required. Arrangements can be made for further schooling while employed. Salaries conform to those paid by Chicago agencies. As most of our work is in Chicago residence is not required at Agency's headquarters. Write to Lutheran Child Welfare Association, Addison, Illinois.

CASE WORKERS. Two, professionally qualified, by Jewish Family and Children's Agency offering good supervision and special interest assignments. Classifications Case Worker I and Case Worker II provide excellent salary range. 8210 Survey.

SUPERVISOR, professionally trained and experienced, to have charge of a family service department in multiple service Jewish case work agency. Responsibilities include supervision of workers and students, administration of unit and community committee work. Salary range $2700 to $3800. 8215 Survey.

CASEWORKER—Church agency in Baltimore, Maryland. Primarily to work with juveniles appearing in court. Also opporunity for family case work. Lutheran preferred. 8337 Survey.

WANTED—Trained case workers and working supervisor. Agency is expanding its family and child welfare services. Good supervision and adequate salary based on training and experience. Transportation paid to San Francisco. Write Catholic Social Service, 995 Market Street, San Francisco 3.

WORKERS WANTED

CASEWORKERS: A—With two years graduate training plus experience in Psychiatric and/or Children's and/or Family fields. Interested in practice but prepared to supervise junior workers and/or students, salary range $3,000 to $3,800. B—Graduating from two year graduate training June, 1946, with field experience in Psychiatric, Children's or Family case work, eager to develop skills through selective case loads, consultation with Professional School and Psychiatrist. Salary range $2,700 to $3,300. Cars provided. Apply: Family Welfare Association, City Hall, Spokane 8, Washington.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER wanted to complete staff of Mental Hygiene Clinic. Community Chest Agency in city of 100,000 near Chicago. Worker to do case work job and some therapy with adults and children under supervision of psychiatrist. Prefer mature woman with degree in social work and clinic orientation. Salary to $3000 and participation in National Retirement Plan. Write—Peoria Mental Hygiene Clinic, 300 N. Monroe Street, Peoria, Illinois.

VACANCIES on Children's Aid Society Staff. Supervisor, Caseworker and Day Nursery Worker. Adequate salary commensurate with professional training and experience. Opportunity for continued training in School of Social Work. Four weeks vacation; sick leave. Write Mary A. Howell, Executive Secretary, 803½ East Main Street, Richmond 19, Virginia.

CASE WORKER—Protestant—experienced—to establish and supervise home finding and child placing service in connection with children's institution. Midwest ctiy Administrative ability necessary. Salary starts at $2650. 8355 Survey.

CASEWORKER, must have graduate experience for position in Maternity Hospital for Unwed Mothers. Protestant. Salary starting at $1,920 per year. Write Marion S. Kimball, 202 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass.

MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKER, for challenging combination case work and community organization in Voluntary Health Program, Denver, Colorado. No travel. 8356 Survey.

CASEWORKER for home finding and child placement in Protestant Children's Agency. Suburb of Chicago. Good salary. Educational opportunities. Bensenville Home, Bensenville, Illinois. Attention Superintendent.

CASE WORKERS—opportunity to participate in development of newly merged child and family agency offering well rounded experience in child and family welfare. School of Social Work graduates preferred with experience but will consider those with one year training. Five workers needed. Salary according to training and experience. Apply Child and Family Service, Inc., 215 Board of Trade Building, Norfolk 10, Virginia.

CHILD WELFARE WORKERS for Miami and Jacksonville offices of The Children's Home Society of Florida. Openings for Case Workers and Field Representatives. Salary range $2,400 to $3,200, and all travel expenses including mileage at 7½¢. College education, graduate study at school of social work, and experience in children's work required. Apply to 403 Consolidated Bldg., Jacksonville 2, Fla.

CASE WORKERS: School of Social Work graduates, $180 beginning salary. Excellent staff development program and psychiatric staff consultant. Five-day week. Family Service. 1243 N. Van Buren Street, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin.

WANTED—MAN AS PRESS RELATIONS MANAGER for Metropolitan Community Fund. Mature, experienced in newspaper field, with working background in metropolitan social work or chest. Will work within Public Relations Division, and supervise complete pres program. Salary adequate. Write Ena Powers, Personnel Director, Community Fund, 100 West Monroe Street, Chicago 3, Ill.

INSTITUTIONAL STEWARD—Man over 35 for New York child care institution. To supervise business office, clerical, farm and maintenance staffs, and centralized purchasing. Relative experience required. Salary $3,000 to $4,000, plus comfortable maintenance. Living arrangements and employment may be considered for wife. State full details in first letter. 8378 Survey.

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(Continued from page 158)

ments would be state relief systems assisted on a matching basis by the federal government. Work relief is not recommended. The federal government should finance a limited dismissal compensation plan, particularly for workers lured from their former places of employment by payment of travel expenses by their present employers.

One does not need to agree with all of the author's conclusions to observe that he has presented here a very satisfactory outline of possible lines of attack upon the problem of maintenance of individual workers and the purchasing power of the community during the transition from a war to a peace economy. One can only wish that responsible legislators had recognized the urgency of advanced preparation implicit in the magnitude and complexity of the task which Professor Lester has so ably presented.

Professor of E. WIGHT BAKKE
Economics, Yale University

COUNSELING METHODS FOR PERSONNEL WORKERS, by Annette Garrett. Family Welfare Association of America. $2.

THIS BOOK GROWS OUT OF A STUDY of the activities of both industrial and union counselors made under the auspices of the Family Welfare Association of America. It is designed to cover the area in which industrial counseling and casework overlap. It reports on the methods used by counselors, and desirable methods of cooperation between them and social caseworkers.

The introductory section gives a general discussion of the varieties of individual behavior and of basic counseling methods, with fully half the book devoted to specific problems. The last three chapters discuss ways in which industrial counselors and social caseworkers in various community agencies may most effectively cooperate. The subject matter is not treated in a technical way and gives the book, therefore, a wider appeal. The author has written clearly and interestingly, so that the book is very easy to read.

In addition to presenting a good case book for counselors and caseworkers, the author shows a well thought out and sound conception of what counseling is. Too frequently counseling has been regarded as the giving of advice, the working out of a plan for someone's life, or a sort of diagnosis of and prescription for someone's troubles. The author recognizes that while counseling may seem to have some of these characteristics, it is really something else.

Counseling in this volume is represented as an attempt on the part of two people to work out jointly a solution for the problems of one of them —a solution which is as much the counselee's solution as it is the counselor's. In this report the counselor does not give advice, nor is the counselee treated as a "case," or a patient, or a problem. He is a person with a problem. Illustration of this fundamental philosophy is in the following quoted paragraphs:

"Experienced counselors tend to refrain from giving advice because it so seldom works . . . the adviser is likely to give advice in terms of his own experiences. These may be, but probably are not, consonant with the advisee's needs, character, and outlook on his problems. We tend to impose our own pet formulas for happiness on all who will heed them. 'Take exercise.' 'Don't eat meat.' 'Work hard.' 'Save your pennies.' These are all common examples of well-meant but fruitless advice based on the personal experience of the adviser.

"A wise counselor, however, remembers that he is not a god—not even a judge, a minister, or a parent. It is his function to help people with their problems, not to pass judgment on them or preach to them or scold."

While the book treats of a limited phase of counseling, it is a very important phase. There is a difference between social casework and counseling, but there is much they have in common both in philosophy and technique, and they are closely related in the services they render in the community. There is little to be said in the way of criticism. A limitation of the report is that it is concerned to a very large extent with the counseling of women and the work of women counselors and caseworkers. This reviewer read the introduction first and was somewhat prejudiced by what he felt was a condescending attitude toward the new profession of counseling. There is, however, nothing of this attitude in the body of the book itself.

The Family Welfare Association has rendered a very useful service in recognizing this area of relationship and in initiating the study and in producing this excellent treatment of it. There is no doubt that the book will be useful both to counselors and to caseworkers. JEROME H. BENTLEY
Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Kenneth L. M. Pray, President, Philadelphia, Pa.; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5. 73rd Annual Meeting, Buffalo, N. Y., May 19-25, 1946.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, Miss Helen White, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 145 East 32 Street, New York 16, N. Y. Frank L. Weil, President; Max Wilner, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as National Association of Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of armed forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE TO FAITH AND HUMANITY. SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN—Immigrant aid, port and dock work, naturalization aid, Americanization classes, location of relatives in war-separated families. SOCIAL WELFARE AND WAR ACTIVITIES—Council houses and clubs, nurseries, clinics; scholarships, camps, teen-age canteens; work with handicapped. Participation in national wartime programs through educational projects and community activities. EDUCATION DIVISION—Contemporary Jewish affairs, international relations and peace, social legislation. Study groups under national direction keep Jewish women throughout country alert to vital current issues. 215 Senior Sections in United States. 100 Junior and Councilette Sections. 65,000 members.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTION ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS—Administered through national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five area offices in New York, N. Y., Alexandria, Va., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif. There are 3,757 local chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Services to the Armed Forces, Services to Veterans, Relief to prisoners of War, Blood Donor Service, Disaster Relief and Civilian War Aid, Office of the Medical Director, Nursing Service, Nutrition Service, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Volunteer Special Services, American Junior Red Cross, and Foreign War Relief.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. William Ziegler, Jr., President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage, and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director, 130 E. 22nd St., New York 10. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Studies in the Professions. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE with 54 branches seeks to improve living and working conditions among Negroes. Conducts surveys and research as basis for its services. During war and post-war period specializes in securing full use of Negro manpower in production and reconversion. Publishes "Opportunity," Journal of Negro Life, and other special bulletins on interracial and community problems. Provides fellowships in Social Work and Labor Relations. Gifts solicited. 1133 Broadway, New York 10.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, since 1881, has followed a program of service in offering practical training for Negro youth and in promotion of interracial good will. Maintains Department of Records and Research for compiling and releasing pertinent information on race relations and Negro progress. Published material available. F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centres in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Judge Raphael P. Koenig, President; Robert E. McCormick, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, The Tot Lot, 422 West 49th Street, Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS, INC., 88 Lexington Ave., New York City 16. Dr. Bernice Baxter, President; Miss Martha F. Allen, National Executive. Founded by a group of educators; incorporated 1912. Oldest national organization in America serving girls, provides health and character building program, with emphasis on home skills. Age groups served are Blue Birds (7-9 years), Camp Fire Girls (10 through junior high school age), and Horizon Clubbers (senior high through junior college).

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JUVENILE AGENCIES—Devoted to improving methods of care and rehabilitation of delinquent, dependent and neglected children and prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. Annual meeting, "The Proceedings," sent to members. Fee $3.00. Established 1903. Executive Secretary, E. L. Johnstone, Woodbine, New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC., Chicago, Illinois. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Director. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies in behalf of the handicapped. Renders professional field consultation services. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins, "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

Health

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE HARD OF HEARING—1537 35th Street, N.W., Washington 7, D. C. A national organization devoted to prevention of deafness, conservation of hearing and rehabilitation of the hard of hearing. Monthly publication, HEARING NEWS, $2.00 a year. Literature for sale. Information given concerning problems of the hard of hearing. Field Service. C. Stewart Nash, M.D., President; Harry P. Wareham, Executive Vice President.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado. Samuel Schaefer, Executive Director, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director. Free, non-sectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children. (Kosher dietary.) Maintains children's service. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. H. J. Corper, M.D., Research Director; Mrs. Ruth Axelrad, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. New York area: 19 West 44th St., Herman Sanders, director; applications to Mrs. Erna L. Lindenbaum, director of Social Service. Philadelphia area: 1831 Chestnut St., Harold Greenspun, director. Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, The Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge; Associate Medical Director, Eva F. Dodge, M.D.

THE RESEARCH COUNCIL ON PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL, 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. An associated society of The American Association for the Advancement of Science. Its aim is to help bring about, through research and education, a continuous reduction in alcoholism and the alcoholic psychoses, accidents, inefficiency, and various states of ill health associated with the excessive use of alcohol. Members pay five dollars per year or more.

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—325 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

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THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormack, Exec. Dir.

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